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PARLIAMENT.

IN purſuance of a royal proclamation, dated March 25. the new parliament (which is the fifth of the preſent King, and the ſixteenth of G. Britain) met, at Weſtminſter, on Tueſday, May 18.——The King went to the Houſe of Peers; and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Kt, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to them by the Lord High Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe and chuſe their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty for his royal approbation next day.

The Commons being returned to their own Houſe, the Marquis of Graham roſe, and addreſſing himſelf to the clerk, obſerved, that the Houſe was then, in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, about to elect a Speaker. To the old Members he had no occaſion to urge the importance of that great officer of the Houſe; they muſt have learnt that from experience: to the new members only did he therefore think it his duty to recommend this conſideration, that it was in the Houſe of Commons the voice of the people was conſtitutionally to be heard, (and from the late elections he had reaſon to ſay that the people had taken uncommon pains in the choice of their repreſen-

repreſentatives), and therefore they muſt be aware of the great importance of the office which was to be filled by a perſon who was to be the voice of a Houſe that ought to be the voice of the people. They would therefore agree with him, that no one was fit for that ſituation, who did not poſſeſs great knowledge of the conſtitution, and who was not very well verſed in the hiſtory and forms of parliament. To the knowledge of thoſe eſſential requiſites ought to be added ſufficient ſtrength of body to enable the perſon to diſcharge the duties of a very laborious and fatiguing office. The gentleman whom he intended to propoſe for the choice of the Houſe, poſſeſſed in a very eminent degree thoſe qualifications which were neceſſary for a Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; the conſtitution which he had once already carried into that office was ſtill unbroken; and having already ſerved the Public with honour to himſelf, ſatisfaction to the Houſe, and advantage to the nation, he ſtill poſſeſſed his ſtrength unimpaired, and was able to go through the fatigue of the office: he concluded therefore with a motion,—"That the Rt Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall be called to the chair of this Houſe."

Sir George Howard warmly ſeconded the motion.

Mr Cornwall returned his thanks to the Noble Lord who made the motion, and to the Hon. General who ſeconded it: their partiality to him was highly flattering; and he aſſured them that to the end of his life he would remember it with the moſt lively gratitude. His abilities, ſuch as they were, but which had been greatly over rated, were at the ſervice of the Houſe. But though *he* was willing to undergo the fatigue of the honourable office to which the two reſpectable members wiſhed to call him, ſtill it would be very improper in him to take upon himſelf an employment for which he knew ſo many other members to be infinitely better qualified; and therefore (in the true ſpirit of *Nolo Epiſcopari*) he intreated the Houſe to think of ſome more proper perſon for their Speaker.

Mr Fox (who took his ſeat for Kirkwall, pending the ſcrutiny for Weſtminſter) roſe next: he ſaid, he did not mean to oppoſe a motion, which he truſted would meet the approbation of the Houſe; and ſtill leſs to comply with the requeſt of the Rt Hon. Gentleman, who, though ſo well qualified for the Chair, wanted to excuſe himſelf from filling it. On the contrary, he roſe to hail the happy omen, with which the new parliament had juſt opened: for ſurely it was a happy omen that the Speaker of the laſt parliament, which poſterity would pronounce the moſt glorious that had ever met in this country, was, by the friends of the preſent adminiſtration, called to the chair in the new parliament. The motion did honour to the quarter of the Houſe from which it came; and it would do honour to any quarter of it. There was a circumſtance which he felt it to be his duty not to paſs over unnoticed, as it ought to be brought under the conſideration of the Houſe, with all convenient ſpeed, after the election of a Speaker.—The Houſe, he obſerved, in its preſent ſtate, was incomplete; for the very city in which he was then ſpeaking, had no repreſentative in it; the high bailiff having, without even a ſhadow of pretence to juſtify his conduct, refuſed to return the members who had been duly elected. By the audacity of his behaviour he had ſtruck at the moſt eſſential and fundamental privileges of the Houſe, which he had treated in the moſt contemptuous manner; for he would not heſitate to ſay, that the moſt audacious returning officer that had ever been *puniſhed* by a Houſe of Commons, had never made ſo daring an attack upon their privileges, as that which had been made yeſterday by the high bailiff of Weſtminſter. Indeed the bare reading of the ſpecial return that he had made, would prove at once what little ground there was for his refuſing to return the members; and how cheap he held the privileges of that Houſe. He obſerved, that the repreſentation not being complete in the Houſe, might be urged even as a reaſon for not proceeding to the election of a Speaker; for though by law there ought to be 558 members, out of whom a Speaker might be choſen, that number had not been returned to the Houſe, as Weſtminſter was at this moment without repreſentatives. He would not then ſtate to gentlemen the dangers that might befal the conſtitution, if returning officers were permitted with impunity to ſuſpend returns without even a ſhadow of ground for ſuch contempt of their duty: he would barely ſuggeſt to the Houſe, that if the returning officer of Rye (the place for which Mr Cornwall ſits) had acted in as unbecoming a manner as the high bailiff

liff of Weſtminſter, the Houſe could not at this moment have it in their power to call to the chair that gentleman, who, on all ſides, was with one voice acknowledged to be the beſt qualified to fill it. This, he ſaid, was not the moment for diſcuſſing this point; but he gave notice that he would take the earlieſt opportunity to bring it under their conſideration: and as it was a buſineſs which involved the dearest privileges, nay, the very exiſtence of parliament, he would certainly move, unleſs ſome other member ſhould do it, that the conduct of the high bailiff of Weſtminſter ſhould be taken into conſideration before the Houſe ſhould proceed to vote an addreſs in anſwer to the ſpeech that his Majeſty would make from the throne to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he concurred moſt cordially in the praiſe which had been ſo very juſtly given to the Rt Hon. Gentleman who was the ſubject of the motion then before the Houſe: and from the general concurrence with which he perceived it would be carried, he drew this happy omen, that in this parliament there would be ſo much candour, that gentlemen would debate every motion on its own merits, without conſidering by whom it was made, or from what quarter of the Houſe it came; and that they would not withhold confidence from miniſters without aſſigning any reaſon for ſo doing. He was willing to admit, that if the Houſe was incomplete through the miſconduct of any returning officer, ſuch a circumſtance was ſo intimately connected with the very exiſtence of the Houſe, that it ought to take the lead of every other buſineſs, and be made a ſubject of inquiry, without a moment's delay; but ſtill he ſubmitted to the Rt Hon. Gentleman, whether any proceeding at this moment was not premature: the Rt Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, that the bare reading of the ſpecial return made by the high bailiff of Weſtminſter would convince any man that there was not a ſhadow of ground to juſtify the conduct of the high bailiff, in refuſing to return the two candidates who ſtood higheſt on the poll; but gentlemen would recollect, that till the houſe had elected a Speaker, the return could not be read; and therefore they muſt wait ſome time for that conviction, which, it was ſaid, would attend the bare reading of the return. On the other hand, he begged gentlemen would ſuſpend their judgement on the ſubject, until they ſhould have heard the return read, and not ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away inconſiderately to adopt the opinions and aſſertions of the Rt Hon. Gentleman, as convincing arguments on this point.

Mr Pitt having ſat down, Ld Graham and Sir George Howard went over to Mr Cornwall, who was ſitting by the ſide of Mr Fox; and each taking him by an arm, led him to the chair. Mr Cornwall, ſtanding on the ſteps of the chair, thanked the Houſe for the high honour they had conferred upon him. But tho' they had refuſed to comply with the requeſt he had made to them, to elect ſome other perſon more qualified than he was to fill their chair, ſtill he could not acquieſce in their determination to fix him in the chair; and therefore he would put up his prayer to his Majeſty, to relieve him from the burden, ſo far above his ſtrength, which the Houſe had reſolved to impoſe upon him. The Houſe endeavoured to be grave, while the Speaker-elect was thus, in the language of parliament, diſabling himſelf.

Next day, May 19. the King having come to the Houſe of Peers about two o'clock, and being ſeated on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux was ſent to order the attendance of the Houſe of Commons; who being, with their Speaker, come to the bar, Mr Cornwall addreſſed the Throne to the following purport:

"In conſequence of a command from his Majeſty, which the Commons have received to elect a ſpeaker, I am to inform his Majeſty, that they have proceeded to the exerciſe of that ancient and undoubted right. I have the honour to be the object of their choice. On this occaſion, however, I cannot refrain from expreſſing my apprehenſions, that my abilities are by no means adequate to the diſcharge of that weighty and important truſt which they have repoſed in me. Under theſe circumſtances, I muſt entreat his Majeſty, that he would give his command to his Commons to proceed to another election."

The Lord Chancellor then addreſſed the Speaker as follows: "I have received the commands of his Majeſty to expreſs the confidence which he has in your experience, abilities, and integrity, and to notify his Majeſty's approbation and command, that you ſhould take upon you the high and important truſt which

his faithful Commons have placed in you."

The Speaker then replied, "The beſt way I can take to return his Majeſty my acknowledgements for the high honour he has done me, by his approbation and confidence, is by the moſt ſerious and ſtrenuous exertions of ſuch abilities as I poſſeſs, and the trueſt integrity of heart, in the diſcharge of the high employment with which I am inveſted. I muſt entreat for myſelf every indulgence for my failings; and that the moſt favourable conſtruction may be put upon all my proceedings. I muſt likewiſe claim for the Houſe of Commons, over which I am to preſide, the aſſurance of the continuance of an exemption from arreſt of its members, of a free acceſs to his Majeſty's perſon, and of all other their ancient and undoubted rights."

The Ld Chancellor then ſaid, "However ſmall the need may be of his Majeſty's favourable indulgence on account of your abilities, I am ordered to give you his Majeſty's aſſurance of every favourable interpretation of your conduct. I am alſo authoriſed to aſſure you of his Majeſty's reſolution to preſerve all the ancient rights of the Houſe of Commons inviolate, and, among others, thoſe of freedom from arreſt, of free acceſs to his perſon, and of a favourable conſtruction on the proceedings of the Houſe."

This ceremony being over, his Majeſty made the following ſpeech from the throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in ſo important a moment, to the ſenſe of my people. I have a juſt and confident reliance, that you are animated with the ſame ſentiments of loyalty, and the ſame attachment to our excellent conſtitution, which I have had the happineſs to ſee ſo fully manifeſted in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of ſuch a diſpoſition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wiſdom of your deliberations, and in the diſpatch of the important objects of public buſineſs which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleaſure to find, that the exerciſe of the power intruſted to me by the conſtitution has been productive of conſequences ſo beneficial to my ſubjects, whoſe intereſt and welfare are always neareſt my heart.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I truſt to your zeal and affection to make ſuch proviſions for their farther ſupply, and for the application of the ſums granted in the laſt parliament, as may appear to be neceſſary.

I ſincerely lament every addition to the burdens of my people; but they will, I am perſuaded, feel the neceſſity, after a long and expenſive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith, and our public credit, ſo eſſential to the power and proſperity of the ſtate.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The alarming progreſs of frauds in the revenue, accompanied in ſo many inſtances with violence, will not fail, on every account, to excite your attention. I muſt, at the ſame time, recommend to your moſt ſerious conſideration, to frame ſuch commercial regulations, as may appear immediately neceſſary in the preſent moment. The affairs of the Eaſt-India Company form an object of deliberation deeply connected with the general intereſts of the country. While you feel a juſt anxiety to provide for the good government of our poſſeſſions in that part of the world, you will, I truſt, never loſe ſight of the effect which any meaſure to be adopted for that purpoſe may have on our own conſtitution, and our deareſt intereſts at home. You will find me always deſirous to concur with you in ſuch meaſures as may be of laſting benefit to my people. I have no wiſh but to conſult their proſperity, by a conſtant attention to every object of national concern, by an uniform adherence to the true principles of our free conſtitution, and by ſupporting and maintaining, in their juſt balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legiſlature."

His Majeſty having retired, the Earl of Macclesfield roſe to move an addreſs of thanks. He ſaid, he was independent of any ſet of men; and although he had a good opinion of the preſent miniſters, he was by no means a blind partizan. It was a principle which in this inſtance induced him to ſtand forward; and he would ſtate his reaſons in a very few words. A difference had taken place in the late Houſe of Commons, by which the neceſſary buſineſs of the kingdom was totally interrupted; the parties were ſo nearly equal, that it was difficult to determine between them—the conteſt continued, till at length the nation took the

alarm,

alarm, and addreſſes poured in from every quarrter to the Throne, praying redreſs, condemning the proceedings of numbers of their repreſentatives, denying their ſpeaking the ſentiments of their conſtituents, and almoſt demanding a diſſolution of parliament. To this his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to acquieſce; and, in the fulneſs of his affection, had appealed to the voice of his people. His Lordſhip then entered pretty largely into the merits of the ſpeech, and declared the royal attention was ſo conſpicuous in every part of it, that he truſted their Lordſhips would feel it as a duty incumbent on them to paſs an addreſs of thanks unanimouſly. After dwelling ſome time on the different parts of the ſpeech, particularly the entering immediately on the diſpatch of public buſineſs, the preventing frauds in the revenue, the neceſſity of immediate regulations in the Eaſt-India Company, and the promiſe of ſupporting the juſt balance of every branch of the conſtitution, his Lordſhip moved an addreſs.

Lord Falmouth, in a ſhort ſpeech, expreſſive of his approbation of adminiſtration, ſeconded the motion.

Earl Fitzwilliam got up and agreed with the Noble Lords, that there was an abſolute neceſſity to proceed on the buſineſs of the nation with the utmoſt diſpatch; for it had been moſt ſtrangely delayed. He likewiſe approved that part of the addreſs which alluded to checking the frauds in the revenue, and the promiſe of immediately framing ſome regulations to prevent the entire ruin of the Eaſt-India Company; the proſperity of which was ſo intimately connected with that of the kingdom at large; but he could by no means applaud that amazing ſtretch of the royal prerogative which had lately been adviſed and adopted. He could wiſh this part had been omitted. However, as he had no deſire to diſturb the unanimity of the Houſe, he ſhould not propoſe any amendment; but, being on his legs, he begged to be underſtood that he entered his proteſt againſt it.——The addreſs was then put, and carried.

The Commons having returned to their own Houſe, Mr Cornwall ſeated himſelf in the Speaker's chair; and having firſt taken the uſual oaths himſelf, proceeded to adminiſter the ſame to the other members. This buſineſs was continued from day to day, till Friday, when the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

The Commons having accordingly met on the 24th, the Speaker roſe, and gave notice, that there were 501 members ſworn, who had taken their ſeats.

Mr Lee (late Solicitor-General) then roſe, and informed the Houſe, that he had a matter to ſubmit to their conſideration which reſpected the privileges of parliament. He then entered at large into the conduct of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter, in not returning two citizens into parliament on the writ directed to him for that purpoſe. The ſpecial return which the bailiff had made, [ſee p. 268.], Mr Lee contended, was a violation of the rights of parliament, contrary to his known duty, and in expreſs contradiction to the poſitive law of the land. He concluded a long ſpeech with moving, "That Thomas Corbet, high bailiff of Weſtminſter, ought to have returned two perſons to ſerve in parliament, according to the writ directed to him for that purpoſe, before the 18th of May.

Mr Sheridan ſeconded the motion.

Mr Kenyon, Maſter of the Rolls, ſaid, he was ſurpriſed to hear ſuch a doctrine fall from his learned brother, as that of condemning a man unheard. It was always a maxim in equity, *audi alteram partem*; but in the preſent inſtance, the man was to be condemned and puniſhed unheard. He admitted, that at preſent there could not be any excuſe made for the conduct of the officer in not making the return; but he thought, while the matter was in doubt, it would be proper to defer all cenſure until what the bailiff could alledge in his behalf was heard. In order, therefore, to get rid of the motion, he moved the previous queſtion.

Lord Mahon ſeconded the motion, and argued in defence of the officer.

Lord North averred, that the queſtion before the Houſe went not to cenſure the bailiff for more than what the bailiff himſelf had offered as his defence. The matter to be conſidered was ſimply this, Whether the high bailiff, from his own ſtatement of the caſe, was culpable or not in making the return he did The maxim, as founded by the ſtatutes, in reſpect to elections, is, that both the poll and the ſcrutiny ought to be finiſhed before the return of the writ; and that, after

after the expiration of the time limited in the writ, the power of the bailiff ceaſed of courſe. He ought therefore to have made a return of the higheſt numbers on the poll. His Lordſhip concluded with ſaying, he would certainly vote for the original motion.

Mr Pitt thought the previous queſtion the moſt eligible mode of getting rid of the motion. As to the right of ſcrutiny, he hoped that no gentleman would take upon him to declare its being an improper mode for a returning officer to form an opinion before he made his return to parliament. No man, he ſaid, could conſider the motion in any other light than that of a cenſure in the firſt inſtance, and an implication of guilt, without conviction, in the ſecond; he was therefore clearly of opinion, that the returning officer ſhould have liberty to make his defence at the bar before he was cenſured or puniſhed.

Mr Fox ſaid, there certainly could not be a clearer propoſition than that offered by his learned friend, a motion to declare that the high bailiff ought to have made a return. He admired the ſentiments of the learned gentleman who called out ſo conſcientiouſly, *Audi alteram partem*; but he could not help remarking, that it was a new kind of doctrine to hear of *another* party, where in fact there was but *one* exiſting. The bailiff was the only party; he had offered his reaſons for what he had done, and therefore came to the Houſe to receive trial and ſentence. He had nothing more to adduce than what he had already offered; he had no argument but what appeared on the face of the return. Why then ſay, he was to be heard? Why alledge, that, if the motion was carried, he was condemned unheard? There was neither truth, reaſon, nor juſtice, in ſuch argument. It was a mere parade of words, to deceive, not to convince, and ſuch as muſt be laughed at by every man of ſenſe, who regarded the welfare of his country, and the long eſtabliſhed right of parliament. As to the ſimilarity which the great conteſt of Vandeput and Trentham bore to the preſent queſtion, he muſt take upon him to aver, that the caſes were totally different. The writ in the preſent inſtance ſpecified, that the bailiff ſhould, on or before a certain day, make his return; but in the caſe of Vandeput the time of the return was unlimited, and therefore the parties had a right to go into a ſcrutiny. The caſe now was quite different. The returning officer was tied down to a day, and that obligation he ſet at defiance. There was not a man in the houſe who dared to contradict this truth. Government knew it to be a fact they were ſenſible, that there was not even the plauſibility of reaſon to ſay, that the bailiff was not wrong; and therefore, to prevent the public from taking the alarm ſo early in the ſeſſion at the democratical intentions of government, it was found neceſſary to put the previous queſtion on a propoſition, which, if carried into effect, muſt open the eyes of the people, and eſtabliſh the doctrine of truth. But, dark as theſe deſigns were, he hoped the diſcerning eyes of mankind would ſee through the fraud. As to the election, he ſaid, he cared not in what form it was tried, ſo Juſtice took the chair, and Expedition attended; becauſe there did not remain a doubt of his having a legal majority on the poll. This was what adminiſtration feared, and therefore they wiſhed to protract and delay as much as poſſible the return for Weſtminſter. The ſcrutiny, he ſaid, was the moſt flagrant, the moſt bare-faced mockery of juſtice, and the moſt impudent attack on the rights of parliament. The motion for the previous queſtion was a farce, as every body knew what the real intention of the mover was, although cloaked under all the ſanctity of truth and equity. The Rt Hon. Gentleman then made an alluſion to Mr Grenville's bill, and contended, that, if the preſent queſtion was not carried, the principles of that act were annihilated. He mentioned his intention of enforcing the penalty of the 500l. which the law directed to be levied on the returning officer who ſhould dare to refuſe making a return. He hinted at the reports of his having loſt his conſequence in Weſtminſter, and deſired the Houſe to look to the late brilliant and glorious contradiction given to that falſehood.

Mr Arden (Attorney-General) ſpoke againſt the motion.

Sir T. Davenport ſupported the motion, and ſaid, that the whole of the poll had been a ſcrutiny.

On the diviſion there appeared for the previous queſtion, 283; againſt it, 136.—On the motion of Mr Lee, the high bailiff and the deputy bailiff were ordered to attend the Houſe next day.

Mr

Mr Hamilton, after an elegant ſpeech, full of panegyric on the virtues and abilities of Mr Pitt, and the neceſſity there was of an appeal to the public by a diſſolution of the laſt parliament, moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Sir W. Moleſworth ſeconded the motion.

The Earl of Surry ſaid, he by no means wiſhed to ſhew the leaſt diſloyalty, or a deſire to commence hoſtilities, at the firſt opening of a ſeſſion; but the paragraph thanking his Majeſty for diſſolving the late parliament he could by no means agree to. His Lordſhip ſtrongly contended, that it was neither cuſtomary nor decent to deſire the Houſe to come to a diſcuſſion on a queſtion of this kind at once, which was of ſuch importance, and required at leaſt to have the fair ſenſe of the Houſe when complete, taken upon it; for this reaſon, he ſhould move, that the ſaid paragraph be left out.

Col. North ſeconded the motion, and very forcibly pointed out the impropriety of haſtily deciding on ſuch a material point at a time when the Houſe was incomplete. He reminded the Houſe what the laſt parliament did, and of the ſolemn aſſurances given that it ſhould not be diſſolved; and of courſe would be a queſtion to be fairly and deliberately inquired into.

Mr Macdonald, (Solicitor-General), warmly inſiſted on the propriety of the paragraph remaining, and the neceſſity there was for a diſſolution; for the members of the laſt parliament were one day ſpeaking what they called the ſenſe of their conſtituents, and the next day were kneeling to their ſovereign, and preſenting petitions from their conſtituents quite different.

Mr Powys ſtrongly ſupported the amendment for leaving out the paragraph, as it could anſwer no good end, and was calculated only to irritate, and cauſe diſſention. He aſſured the Houſe, that he had not the leaſt objection to any other part of the addreſs, and thought it would be for the honour of the miniſter if the paragraph was taken out, as it would then paſs unanimouſly.

Lord Delaval acknowledged that he had in the laſt parliament oppoſed Mr Pitt, becauſe he thought he came into office in a wrong manner; but, as he then pledged himſelf to ſupport him if he would walk down the back-ſtairs and come in at the front door, he thought himſelf now bound to ſupport him, as he had been brought in on the ſhoulders of the people; and therefore he ſhould be for the addreſs in the original form. All England, from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Land's End, reſounded with his praiſe. He muſt therefore in honour ſupport his meaſures.

Mr R. S. Milnes (of York) ſaid, he was happy to declare the addreſs met with his entire approbation, and he could with juſtice ſay it did alſo with that of his conſtituents, who in a late inſtance diſapproved of the conduct of their worthy repreſentative (Lord J. Cavendiſh) for ſupporting a party that he was attached to, and who were enemies to the preſent miniſtry.

Mr W. Adam ſaid, the inſertion of the paragraph objected to by the Noble Earl that moved the amendment, was meant merely to inſult thoſe members that, in the laſt parliament, were againſt the diſſolution; and it had been put into the addreſs in an inſidious and ſurreptitious manner, and was meant to be carried by quibble and trick, as an indemnification to the miniſter for that haſty and ill-judged meaſure. He entered with great accuracy into the regulations relative to India, and the progreſs made with reſpect to the diſcovery of frauds in the revenue, which were objects of ſuch importance, he ſaid, as to occupy the chief of his Majeſty's ſpeech; and at the ſame time the Houſe was called upon haſtily to condemn that parliament which had accompliſhed ſuch great and valuable ends. He looked upon Mr Fox's triumph for Weſtminſter, as the moſt honourable and glorious ſtruggle he ever knew or heard of, as he had to contend with all the power of the court, all the power of the India-houſe, public-offices, and the madneſs and frenzy of the times.

Lord North ſaid, if any perſon had a right to quarrel with the laſt parliament, it was certainly himſelf; for it removed him from power and emolument: but yet he did not accuſe it, as the ſenſe of the Houſe changed, and in the end condemned thoſe meaſures that they approved in the beginning. He deſired the Houſe to recollect, that the oppoſition to him at the beginning of that parliament was not ſo formidable as the preſent; for, on the queſtion of an amendment to the addreſs propoſed, that oppoſition divided only 130; however, that

oppoſition,

oppoſition, in the courſe of a year or two, gained ſtrength ſufficient to turn him out; and they undoubtedly had a right to exerciſe their opinion, as their votes were not to be transferable. His Lordſhip entered into a defence of the laſt parliament, and ſtrongly condemned the paragraph in queſtion, as it was haſtily deciding a queſtion, with an intent to prevent any further diſcuſſion.

Mr Fox, in a ſpeech of full an hour, entered into a thorough juſtification of the conduct of the laſt parliament, and declared, that, ſo far from flinching from the India bill, he was ready to declare, that he ſhould always rank that among the greateſt glories of his life: he was proud of being the author of a bill which was intended, and, he flattered himſelf, calculated, to preſerve that country from ruin. He lamented, he ſaid, that deluſion of every kind had been held out by certain of the miniſter's friends to gain their elections; and ſorry he was to ſee it, that there were men, who, to gain their election, would ſay or promiſe any thing. He defied the greateſt of his enemies to accuſe him of ſimilar conduct; for he never did, or gave authority to any agent, on the late election, to promiſe, that, if elected, he would relinquiſh one ſingle idea that he had held in the former parliament. The Rt Hon. Gentleman went over the whole of the grounds of the method of the preſent miniſtry being formed, and proteſted to God, that he hoped Mr Pitt would now ſo far recover his ſenſes, as to pay a reſpect to a majority of the Houſe of Commons, and to look for that ſupport which he refuſed in the late parliament, and not to depend on the dark, unconſtitutional ſupport which he formerly did, and which was only to be found in the ſecret adviſers of the crown. The preſent addreſs, he ſaid, if carried without a diviſion, would be a means of making ſuch members as diſapproved of the late diſſolution ſign their own condemnation; therefore he hoped ſuch members as were preſent would divide; and there were many who in the late parliament ſolemnly declared they were againſt a diſſolution, and would not ſupport any man who was daring enough to adviſe ſuch a meaſure; to them he now called, and made no doubt they would recollect, and keep their words; for the diſſolution could be looked upon in no other light than a direct breach of the royal promiſe. He particularly reminded the miniſter not to be too flushed with ſucceſs, which, to be ſure, was natural, as he had not been uſed to majorities; but deſired him to recollect they were not certain of remaining; for, as his new friends were acquired by arts and deluſions, they were liable to deſert him whenever they ſhould recover their ſenſes. He pointed out the neceſſity for unanimity, inſtead of hoſtility, on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, which could only be acquired by ſtriking out that objectionable part; but, if it was inſiſted upon and kept in, it was plain that unanimity was not meant, but that the conduct of the preſent miniſters was to be more haughty and inſolent every day. He mentioned, that news had arrived of the articles being ſigned at Paris between G. Britain and Holland; the motives that delayed that treaty being ſigned were not proper to ſpeak to in that Houſe; but their being ſigned at Paris was one more conceſſion to our enemy, and would make the houſe of Bourbon more haughty than ever. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with giving his aſſent to the amendment.

Mr Pitt warmly contended for the propriety of the meaſure; defended his conduct in the late parliament; paid many compliments to Lord Delaval for reading his recantation; likewiſe to Mr Hamilton for the panegyrics he made; and was extremely ſmart on Mr Fox, on account of his being returned for the moſt diſtant part of Scotland, which, he ſaid, proved the humanity of the Scotch, who had taken pity on his forlorn caſe, and were determined to give him a ſeat, as at that time his ſeat for Weſtminſter was doubtful. He took notice that Mr Fox had been oppoſed by government, becauſe he was an enemy to government. He had been oppoſed by the India Company, becauſe he was an enemy to the India Company: but he was ſupported by great influence of different deſcriptions; and particularly that kind of influence which was moſt likely to ſucceed, and unite all parties, as it was influence that *men* could not withſtand.

At one o'clock on Tueſday morning, the Houſe divided; when there appeared, for the amendment, 114; againſt it, 285. The original motion was then put, and carried.

Gracious anſwers were returned to both addreſſes.

Third Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Illicit Practices uſed in defrauding the Revenue, March 23. 1784

HAVING ſubmitted the detail of their inquiries into the illicit practices uſed in defrauding the revenue, the committee will next proceed to ſtate the moſt effectual methods of preventing the ſame, ſo far as they have been able to collect information. Moſt of theſe methods are the reſult of ſuggeſtions from the revenue boards, and from individuals well diſpoſed to promote the great object of theſe inquiries. But as they are of great extent in their nature, and may be precarious in their effect, your committee hope they ſhall not be required to give a ſpecific opinion thereupon, farther than that they have appeared of ſufficient importance to be ſubmitted to the deliberation and deciſion of the Houſe.

Your committee, meaning to purſue the line which was taken in their preceding reports, will firſt ſtate ſuch plans as have been recommended to counteract that ſyſtem of force with which the ſmuggling trade is conducted at ſea.

1. The acts (9 Geo. II. c. 35.—3 Geo III. c. 22.—5 Geo. III. c. 43.—and 19 Geo. III. c. 69.) generally called the Hovering Acts, limit the forfeitures therein mentioned, to two leagues off the coaſt:—It is the opinion of the revenue boards, and of well-informed perſons, that an extenſion of this diſtance would diſtreſs the illicit traders, by rendering the communication and interchange of ſignals with their aſſociates on ſhore leſs eaſy; and that it would alſo give greater ſcope to the revenue cruiſers in the execution of their duty:—They propoſe, therefore, that this diſtance ſhould be extended to four leagues, conformable to act 9 Geo. II. c. 35. which forfeits goods taken out of any ſhip within the diſtance of four leagues. With regard to the Iriſh Channel, this diſtance might perhaps be unlimited. In this reſpect however, and in others of conſiderable importance to the revenue and fair trade, your committee have, in the preceding reports, ſuggeſted many particulars, which merit an early explanation, and mutual arrangement, between the two kingdoms.

2. In order to prevent the miſchiefs reſulting from the practice of arming veſſels for the Channel trade in time of peace, it is propoſed to your committee, that all veſſels be made liable to ſeizure which are generally called cutters, ſloops, luggers, ſhallops, or ſchooners, or veſſels of any other deſcription, whoſe bottoms are clincher-work built, and not employed in his Majeſty's ſervice, or under the admiralty of any foreign ſtate, found hovering within four leagues of the coaſt, even though they ſhall exceed 100 tons, or which ſhall have on board any carriage or ſwivel guns, or other arms or ammunition whatever; except ſuch as ſhall be ſtowed in the hold, in order to be exported or carried coaſtwiſe as merchandiſe, or put on board for the uſe and defence of ſuch veſſels, by virtue of regular licences to be given under proper reſtrictions, but without expence to the fair trader; and alſo except two ſwivel guns, and two muſkets, or piſtols, with a ſuitable quantity of gunpowder for the ſame.

And it is farther propoſed, that the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel found hovering within four leagues of the coaſt, that ſhall be armed with any cannon or ſwivel guns (except as before excepted) for the purpoſe of ſmuggling, and having on board any prohibited goods, ſhall, upon conviction, be liable to ſix months impriſonment, whether ſuch arms ſhall have been made uſe of or not.

Under this head it has been ſuggeſted to your committee, through another channel, that veſſels of the above deſcription, equipped with a halout jib, navigated by Britiſh ſubjects, and found at ſea with prohibited goods on board, ſhall be equally liable to ſeizure and forfeiture as if found hovering or at anchor within the diſtance above deſcribed; and alſo that no clinch work veſſel (lighters excepted) ſhould be built of a larger burthen than ſixty tons, under a penalty to be levied upon the builder; ſaving to the admiralty a power to grant licences upon particular occaſions.

Your committee are ſatisfied, by various examinations of able and experienced officers of the navy, and of other intelligent perſons, that the ſmuggling veſſels in general are capable of being deſcribed, and of being ſubjected to ſuch ſpecific reſtrictions as may be thought expedient. Their diſtinguiſhing marks are to be brought under the heads of, 1. The built of the veſſel and burden; 2. The manner and proportion of rigging; 3. The manner of arming; and, 4. The proportion of men to the burden. It is well known that large veſſels outſail ſmaller ones of ſimilar conſtruction; and this has occaſioned the gradual increaſe in the ſize of the ſmuggling veſſels. It is believed that clinch-work veſſels will outſail carvel-built ones; and therefore the clinch-work mode of building has been adopted both by the ſmugglers and by the commiſſioners of the revenue: the reaſon is obvious for confining it, if poſſible, to the revenue cruiſers.

In addition to the meaſures above ſtated, the Engliſh commiſſioners of the cuſtoms adviſe the breaking up the hulls of all veſſels deſcribed in act 19 Geo. III. c. 2. which are

thereby made liable to forfeiture. And the Scotch commiſſioners of exciſe recommend, that the court of exchequer be reſtrained from granting writs of delivery for any veſſel ſeized, either hovering or for importation of ſpirits. And that all ſuch veſſels, after condemnation, be broken up, or uſed in his Majeſty's ſervice; which is at preſent practiſed only with regard to veſſels under fifty tons, forfeited for hovering, and to thoſe under 100 tons, forfeited for importation of ſpirits.

3. And, in order to enable the revenue cruiſers to carry the hovering acts into effectual execution, it is ſuggeſted, that they ſhould be authoriſed to fire into any veſſel which ſhall refuſe to bring-to, ſuch veſſel then being, or having been diſcovered to have been, hovering or at anchor within four leagues of the coaſt; provided that, previous to ſuch firing, certain ſignals ſhall be made, if in the day, and if in the night, both ſignals and haling, to denote, that ſuch cruiſer was employed in the ſervice of the revenue.

In mentioning the revenue cruiſers, it ſeems not improper for your committee to remark, that ſome of theſe veſſels are engaged upon an eſtabliſhment, and others upon contracts, on principles of ſervice ſo different, that it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that both can be right, or equally eligible.

4. By act 19 Geo. II. c. 34 perſons maiming or dangerouſly wounding any officer of the revenue in attempting to go on board, or being on board any veſſel, within the limits of a port, are guilty of felony; yet they are ſubject to no puniſhment, if they commit the ſame offences beyond theſe limits, though within the legal diſtance for making ſeizures. It is conceived this neceſſary protection of the officers in the execution of the whole of their duty was omitted in the ſaid act, becauſe, at the time of its paſſing, there were few, if any, inſtances of outrages being committed by the ſmugglers at ſea.

It is therefore propoſed to your committee, that the penalties in this act be extended to all ſuch offences as ſhall be committed within four leagues of the coaſt; as alſo, that the offenders ſhall be liable to the like penalties, whether any officer of the revenue ſhall be wounded or not; and that the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch veſſel at the time the offence is committed, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment with him or them who actually fired, unleſs ſuch maſter ſhall deliver up the offender or offenders. This appears conſonant to other acts of the legiſlature: it being undoubtedly expedient, with the illicit practices carried on, whether at ſea or on ſhore, that a diſtinction ſhould be ſtrongly marked between thoſe who act clandeſtinely and without force, and thoſe who carry on their trade in a daring and warlike manner.

It may alſo be proper that ſome proviſion ſhould be given, by parliamentary authority, to ſailors wounded or diſabled in the revenue ſervice, and to the families of ſailors killed in that ſervice; and this might be done upon a plan ſimilar to what is practiſed in the royal navy.

5. By the act 13 and 14 Charles II. c. 11. the maſter of every ſhip, inward or outward bound, having any goods or merchandiſe on board, is compelled to make a true report of the name of his ſhip, from whence ſhe came, whither bound, how manned, &c. under a penalty of 100 l.

But as this law does not compel veſſels in ballaſt to report, it is often impoſſible for the officers of the revenue to trace, either an account of the voyage, or other particulars. And wanting the authority of interrogating the maſter upon oath, they are precluded from the diſcovery of illicit practices that may have been committed in the courſe of the voyage; and from the ſame defect many ſmuggling veſſels entirely eſcape the duties payable to the public hoſpitals and public harbours: under the preſent ſyſtem there are many inſtances of veſſels being examined at ſea, which have not a ſingle paper or clearance aboard.

It is therefore propoſed to your committee, that the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel (except men of war) arriving from, or being bound to foreign parts, ſhall be obliged to report, under the penalty of 100 l. though ſuch veſſel ſhall not have any goods or merchandiſe on board, but may be in ballaſt only.

6. By act 19 Geo. III. c. 69. boats built to row with more than ſix oars are forfeited: but the forfeiture is eluded by the ſmugglers, who now uſe boats forty or fifty feet in length, and which occaſionally row with ten or twelve oars, though having only ſix thwarts, and ſix row-locks fixed. As the law now ſtands, it is difficult to prove that they are more than ſix-oared boats.

It is therefore propoſed to your committee, that the forfeiture be extended to all rowing boats that ſhall be found to exceed thirty feet in length aloft, from ſtem to ſtern, except ſuch as are already excepted in the ſaid act.

And under this head it has been farther ſuggeſted, that no boat ſhall be built exceeding the length of twenty-eight feet from the fore part of the ſtem to the ſtern, and meaſuring leſs than eight feet at the main thwart, and in a ſimilar proportion for ſmaller boats, under a penalty to be levied on the builder; excepting only London wherries, and ſuch as are enumerated in the act 19 Geo. III.

7.

7. The act 13th and 14th Char. II. c. 11. provides, that no ſhip arriving, from parts beyond the ſeas, in the port of London, ſhall be more than three days in coming from Graveſend to the place of diſcharge, without touching or ſtaying at any wharf, quay, or other place adjoining to either ſhore, between Graveſend and Cheſter quay, unleſs apparently prevented by contrary winds, &c. or other juſt impediment, under a penalty on the maſter of 100 l.

But as it frequently happens that veſſels engaged in illicit trade paſs rapidly by Graveſend, without permitting the officers to board; and that the maſter or crew, when haled by the officers, make falſe anſwers to the queſtions which are put;

It is propoſed to your committee, that the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhould be made liable to the like penalty of 100 l. if the ſaid maſter, when paſſing by Graveſend, ſhall not bring his veſſel to, in order to receive the officers on board, according to the ancient uſage; unleſs in the inſtance of large veſſels, apparently prevented by ſtrong winds and tide; and that the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel ſhall be ſubject to the like penalty, for giving or making a falſe anſwer (though verbal) to any queſtion put to him by any officer of the cuſtoms, in the execution of his duty, touching the name of ſuch veſſel, or the place or places where the cargo was taken on board.

And the latter regulation is recommended to be general, in order to counteract a ſimilar abuſe, which prevails in other ports of the kingdom.

8 And, in order to prevent the depredations upon the public revenue, which are practiſed by the officers and crews of ſhips arriving from the Eaſt Indies, as well as by the conveyance of the private trade to Dunkirk, and other places, in cutters, which attend the arrival of Indiamen in the Channel, as by other modes deſcribed in our firſt report; it has been ſuggeſted to your committee, that a reward of double pay ſhould be offered to any ſeaman who ſhall give ſufficient evidence of goods illicitly ſent from ſuch ſhips on their paſſage from St Helena to the Hope; and that the Eaſt-India Company ſhould invariably order hoys to meet ſuch veſſels on their arrival in the Hope, and to take out every article of private trade: ſtrictly preventing the communication of any boat, until this buſineſs is fully completed.

Whatever may be the ſentiments of the Houſe reſpecting eligible expedients for preventing the preſent piratical practices at ſea, and in the ports of the kingdom, the next object in ſucceſſion for conſideration, is the prevention of illicit practices upon the ſhore.

9. By act 9. Geo. II. c. 35. perſons lurking, waiting, or loitering, within five miles from the ſea coaſts, or any navigable river, and with apparent intent to be aiding and aſſiſting in the running, landing, or carrying away any prohibited or uncuſtomed goods, are, on an information before a juſtice, liable to be apprehended and puniſhed: But, it being impracticable to obtain ſuch a warrant from a juſtice in the night, the time when perſons of this deſcription chiefly aſſemble;

It is propoſed to your committee, that officers of the cuſtoms and exciſe, and all perſons acting in their aid and aſſiſtance, ſhould be authoriſed (in like manner as they now are by act 19 Geo. III. c. 69. reſpecting the offences therein deſcribed) to arreſt and detain individuals, ſo lurking as before mentioned, or making any ſort of ſignals, by fire or otherwiſe, on the ſea coaſts, unleſs for ſome legal purpoſe, and to convey them before a juſtice of the peace reſiding near to the place; who ſhall, if he ſhall ſee cauſe, commit ſuch individuals to the next county gaol, there to remain without bail, or oblige them to enter into a recognizance, with ſureties, for their appearance at the next general quarter ſeſſions.

10. The act 8 Ann. c. 7. extends to the forfeiture only of horſes and carriages actually made uſe of in the conveyance of prohibited or uncuſtomed goods: But as it is notorious that numbers of horſes and carriages are waiting on the ſea coaſts, and of late even in the day as well as night time, for the manifeſt purpoſe of conveying away whole cargoes of ſmuggled goods;

It is propoſed to your committee, that the officers of the revenue ſhould be impowered to ſeize all horſes and carriages found waiting within a limited diſtance of the ſea coaſts, apparently with an intent to convey away prohibited or uncuſtomed goods; and to proſecute ſuch horſes and carriages to condemnation in a ſummary way, before any two of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace reſiding near the place of ſeizure.

The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have alſo repreſented the expediency of a clauſe, impowering two of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace to determine upon ſeizures of horſes, cattle, and carriages, uſed in removing tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and ſnuff, or other goods, contrary to law.

11. Excluſive of theſe propoſitions, there are other obvious meaſures of coercion, which depend rather upon the executive power than on any new proviſions to be recommended to the legiſlature:—Such as the ſtationing and co-operation of the veſſels employed by the admiralty as well as the cuſtoms, ſo as to form a water guard in a regular line of communication; and alſo the arrangement and diſpoſition of the troops which are quartered near to the ſhore, and upon the different

points of the coaſt, or in the neighbourhood; in which it is particularly important to preſerve the men, as much as poſſible, from too frequent and too long an intercourſe with the inhabitants of the coaſt. Improvements in the internal police of the kingdom, and meaſures for ſecuring the avenues to the capital, may alſo be ſtated among the beſt methods of prevention. And to this head too may be referred, the expediency of an occaſional viſitation from one or more commiſſioners of each of the revenue boards, to the ſeveral collections of the kingdom ſubject to their cognizance and controul — This meaſure, if well and diligently executed, would open new lights, and tend much to the correction of abuſes; ſuch a plan was formerly in agitation, when the preſent plan of general ſurveys was adopted.

12. In order to prevent certain frauds (deſcribed in the ſecond report of your committee) practiſed by ſhort traders from Holland, and other foreign parts, it is propoſed by the Engliſh commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, that no prohibited or uncuſtomed goods whatſoever, which ſhall be imported or brought into G. Britain, in any ſhip or veſſel of leſs burthen than 100 tons, ſhall be entered or reported for exportation: but that ſuch as are prohibited ſhall be liable to forfeiture, and ſuch as are cuſtomable, to the payment of the proper duties.

13. The Engliſh commiſſioners of the cuſtoms further recommend a clauſe, giving a power to their officers to ſeize tea removed contrary to act 21 Geo III. c. 55. and other ſubſequent acts; and alſo the boats, horſes, and carriages, employed in ſuch removals; ſimilar to what is given by thoſe acts to the officers of exciſe.

14. It appears impoſſible to provide better laws than are already in force, to reſtrain the gangs of armed men engaged in defrauding the revenue; nor can their daring practices be radically removed, or effectually checked, otherwiſe than by fruſtrating the attempts to land goods, or by lowering the duties, ſo as to make the temptation no longer adequate to the riſk.

With reſpect to the firſt of theſe objects, your committee have ſtated all that they have been able to collect; the other will open a great field for diſcuſſion, of which your committee will take farther notice in the courſe of this report.

15. The encouragement given to illicit dealers, by the abuſe of permits and certificates, is the next object of conſideration. Your committee ſtated, in their two preceding reports, the exceſſive miſchiefs reſulting from that abuſe; to remedy which, the commiſſioners of exciſe have ſuggeſted, that every dealer in tea or ſpirits, in town or country, who may have occaſion to ſend out of his ſtock more than 6 lbs. of tea, or twenty gallons of ſpirits, and to a diſtance more than 10 miles from his reſidence, ſhall take out a permit; wherein ſhall be expreſſed the conveyance by which the goods are to go, with the quantity and quality thereof; as alſo the deſcription and number, and marks of the packages: the parcel, accompanied with the permit, to be directed to the officers of exciſe upon the road neareſt to the place of the reſidence of the perſon to whom ſuch parcel is conſigned; the exciſe officer, after examining the package and permit, to counterſign the permit, and deliver the goods to the perſon to whom they are ſent, who, if he is a dealer, cannot, by this regulation, obtain credit for any tea or ſpirits but ſuch as actually came into his ſtock accompanied with a regular permit; the identity and ſtrength of the ſpirits to be always decided by the hydrometer. This regulation, applying only to quantities exceeding 6 lbs. of tea, and 10 gallons of ſpirits, going beyond the diſtance of 10 miles, cannot, in any degree, affect the ſmall retail commerce.

The commiſſioners obſerve, that the act of the 22d Geo. III prohibiting any tea, except returned tea, under certain regulations, from being brought from the country to London; and alſo prohibiting more than 10 lbs. from being removed at one time, and by one conveyance, from any one perſon in the country to another, and confining the hours of its paſſing, was a much greater reſtraint upon trade.

As their is an exciſe-office in moſt of the conſiderable towns through which ſtage coaches and waggons paſs, the inconvenience to traders will be little felt; where ſuch offices are wanting they ſhould be eſtabliſhed; the increaſe of the revenue will juſtify the expence.

For the convenience and information of traders, the commiſſioners of exciſe may be directed to deliver printed liſts of all the exciſe offices in England, and their reſpective reſidences, to every dealer, gratis.

As the dealer can, by this regulation, obtain no illegal credit, forged and altered permits will be hereby rendered totally uſeleſs as to him; for, however the goods may be protected *in tranſitu*, yet they cannot be received into ſtock, until the permit has undergone an examination at the office of exciſe, and been counterſigned by the officer; who, if he has cauſe to doubt the fairneſs of the tranſaction, may ſtop the goods till he has informed himſelf, from the chief office at London, or from the place whence the goods are pretended to be ſent, whether ſuch permit was actually granted, and for the quantity expreſſed therein.

In ſupport of the regulations here recommended with reſpect to permits, your committee think it right to obſerve, that they coincide in many particulars with what has been ſuggeſted on the ſame ſubject by other boards of revenue, and by experienced and well-meaning individuals. *[To be continued.]*

On

On CRIMINAL GALLANTRY, Lett. II.

[*See p.* 174.]

SIR,

IT muſt ſtrike every thinking perſon with amazement to be told, that in England there is no puniſhment for the crime of adultery; that it is there conſidered only as a private injury, which intitles the perſon injured to an action for damages. Nay, a divorce is not conſequent to the conviction of this crime; it only operates a ſeparation from bed and board. It requires a particular act of parliament, on full proof of the adultery; and, even in that caſe, an alimony is awarded to the adultereſs!—Shall we then wonder at the frequency of this crime in England, when, in place of puniſhment, it is avowedly committed as an expedient for two guilty perſons to get free of one marriage, that they may enjoy their criminal pleaſures under the mock ſanction of a new marriage? Let it be remembered, to the honour of the preſent Chancellor, Lord *Thurlow*, that, in a late caſe before the Houſe of Lords, where it appeared palpably that the criminal intercourſe had been carried on in the moſt open manner, with the view of obtaining a divorce, in order that the two criminal perſons might be at liberty to marry together, there, although the adultery was proved, yet divorce was refuſed to the adulterers. Such a check muſt no doubt have the effect to make criminals more covert in their deſign at leaſt, though I doubt of its having the effect, in theſe looſe times, to operate a reformation.

Let not, however, offenders in this country flatter themſelves, that adultery is not puniſhable by the law of Scotland. It is declared capital by the ſtatutory law of King William; and we know of no ſubſequent law that hath repealed theſe ſtatutes. If it ſhall be alledged, that the laws are in deſuetude which declare this crime capital, let it be remembered that there are other penal laws in freſh obſervance, which ought to ſtrike theſe offenders with terror. By the law of Scotland, after divorce, a ſubſequent marriage between the two guilty perſons is declared void and null, and the iſſue incapable to ſucceed to their parents, (1600, James VIth.); 2dly. The offenders are cut off from every benefit of their former marriage; the man forfeits the wife's tocher or marriage portion, and the adultereſs her marriage proviſions, jointure, &c. and is turned out to beggary and infamy.—Thus, at preſent, ſtands the law of Scotland with reſpect to adultery. How far the miniſters of law are called upon, by office, to put them in execution, they and the public will judge; but if ever the circumſtances of time called for ſuch exertion to ſave a nation, the preſent does! I wave mentioning a certain old law, called the Seventh Commandment, which is enforced by the Divine Author of our religion, as I am afraid theſe authorities, with people of faſhion, are now altogether fallen into deſuetude. I ſhall therefore leave them to the lower rank of people, and ſuch as may ſtill think it their duty to go to church, where, if they do not hear them read and enforced from the pulpit, they may conſult the ten commandments as written at large on the church walls, the only paſſages of Scripture which perhaps they do read.—I ſhall now conclude with a ſhort addreſs to both ſexes, to endeavour to open their eyes to the certain miſery and ruin that attend the commiſſion of this crime.

Thou Man of Mode and Gallantry! thou plumeſt thyſelf upon thy nice honour, virtue, humanity!—words always in thy mouth: How oppoſite to theſe principles is thy practice! Wouldſt thou heſitate to rob a friend, cut his throat, or beggar his family!—Let me thunder it in your ears, you do ſo in fact!—By a thouſand vile arts, you inſinuate yourſelf into his family and confidence; you, like a thief, under truſt, baſely ſteal from him what he holds moſt dear, the affections of the wife of his boſom! You deprive, till then an honeſt woman, of her morals, her virtue, her religion! and conſign her to infamy. You deprive a race of helpleſs infants of a tender parent, and reduce a whole family to ruin! The loſs of money may be repaired; but to rob a huſband of his wife, to have the fountain polluted from whence every ſtream of domeſtic happineſs is derived, is of all miſeries the moſt bitter and complicated. Deprived of the happineſs which he enjoyed at home, the reward of his toil and virtuous labour, his induſtry flags, and gives way to careleſſneſs and diſſipation; deſpair not unfrequently takes place, and murder completes the cataſtrophe!

And thou infatuated Woman! once the reſpected wife of a virtuous huſband! the ſharer of his fortune, the delight of his heart, the mother of his infants! how

art

art thou fallen! Now seduced from the path of virtue, what misery attends thy steps!—Thy short race of pleasure run, torn from your helpless babes, on whose innocent heads your infamy descends; thrown out by your husband from the house where once you was mistress, the hospitable door now shut against you; despised by your friends, deserted by your vile seducer, and at last abandoned to want, misery, and remorse!

Such, thou Man of Gallantry, are the triumphs of thy vile arts! If the worm within thy breast does not awake thee to remorse for thy crimes, walk on in the ways of thy heart, and in the light of thine own eyes! a few years puts a period to thy vicious course; with the decay of thy passions thy punishment commences;

——When the hey-day of the blood is past,
'Thou fall'st into the sear and yellow leaf,
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
Thou must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, both loud and deep!

These are the attendants of thy old age! a just preparative, in this life, for the miseries that await thee in the next!

HORATIUS.

On the Effects of close hot Rooms, late hours, &c.

[From Dr Fothergill's Hints on Animation.]

THE following observations cannot but be interesting to those who pursue fashionable amusements in crowded rooms, at the expence of their health.

If a healthy man contaminates a complete gallon of air in a minute merely by repeatedly respiring it, we may easily explain why the air of a parlour is so considerably injured by company sitting in it, and that of a bed-chamber even by a person's only sleeping in it, agreeable to the observations of Dr Priestley and Dr White. Here too we may regret that this unhealthy tendency is not a little increased by modern refinement. The mathematical exactness with which the doors and windows of elegant houses are now contrived to shut, excludes the necessary ingress of fresh air. The diminutive size of the bed-chambers is another capital error; and this is generally aggravated by the pernicious habit of sleeping with the curtains close drawn. The air thus confined becomes replete with perspirable matter exhaling from the lungs and all the invisible ducts of the skin, and in this contaminated state is respired for several hours. A circumstance strangely overlooked in health, and but too much neglected in sickness: in putrid and contagious fevers, it renders the room not only very offensive, but highly dangerous to the patient, the practitioner, and the attendants.

In close crowded rooms, deprived of ventilation, when the air becomes phlogisticated to a certain degree, the candles grow uncommonly dim, and we begin to feel a disagreeable sense of oppression, langour, and faintness, till fresh air is readmitted, when these symptoms presently vanish. But should this be neglected, till the air is completely contaminated, as in the dreadful scene of Calcutta, the same fatal catastrophe must naturally ensue.

Flame, and all burning bodies, contaminate air in the same manner as respiration. If a lighted taper is placed under a large glass receiver, its light gradually dwindles, till at length it expires, rendering the air highly noxious. This shews the absurdity of attempting to purify pestilential air by lighting up large fires, which, instead of correcting its contagious principle, serve but to injure its respiring quality. Hence also appears the glaring impropriety of that profusion of superfluous fires and candles which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, assemblies, and all places of splendid entertainment; since these, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by respiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health. This evidently conspires with other circumstances, in rendering the night-air much less pure than that of the day. It may therefore serve to point out the pernicious tendency of that rage for late hours, which so entirely possesses the polite world, and which begins to pervade even the inferior ranks of society.

The votaries of fashion in this country seem to vie with each other in converting day into night, and night into day, by reversing all the sober rules of their wiser ancestors, and in setting even nature at defiance.

A large portion of the time destined for repose is now spent in long vigils over the card table, or if it can be spared from gaming, it is devoted to midnight revels, or sometimes perchance to books and re-

rious lucubrations. During this solemn period, the animal, and even vegetable tribes yield to the powerful impulse of sleep. The latter, instead of breathing forth dephlogisticated air, now shed a baleful influence over the creation. While the external atmosphere is overspread with nocturnal fogs and exhalations, the hot air of the room shares the unwholesome effluvia, now superadded to the other contaminated causes. The night being thus consumed in watching, the fragrant and refreshing hours of morning, intended for invigorating exercises, are spent in relaxing slumbers; and thus from day to day is the same unnatural retrograde course of life uniformly repeated: An inconsistency certainly unworthy the wisdom of the superior orders of the community, and particularly of those who preside over the commonweal, and consider themselves as complete connoisseurs in the art of *scavoir vivre*. Not only statesmen and senators, but divines and philosophers, unite in thus deliberately yielding up their reason, and in becoming the willing slaves to this tyrannical custom. Nay, even the physicians, unable to resist its all-fascinating influence, have been said to have complied with it sometimes (though, it is to be hoped, not often), in direct opposition to their own prescriptions! Above all it is to be lamented, that so unnatural a habit is so much countenanced by the British ladies, those arbiters of taste and elegance, who controul even custom, and from whose decision there is no appeal! otherwise I would beg leave to admonish the fair delinquents, that it is not only extremely injurious to their health and vivacity, but also to their beauty and loveliness. For surely it is our duty earnestly to remind them, that whatever is subversive of the former, must ultimately prove destructive of the latter.—Their still persisting in so pernicious a habit, which their cooler reason cannot but condemn, will then be considered as an impeachment of their prudence, as well as a reproach to their understanding. On the other hand, could they be prevailed on to unite in opposing it, they would take the most effectual step towards reforming the age, and establishing their own empire on the firmest basis. They might then safely rely on their natural complexion, without having recourse to the wretched substitutes of art. Their native charms would render them infinitely more amiable than the whole tribe of boasted cosmetics. We should then have much less reason to regret the rapid decay of genuine beauty, and the total inefficacy of art to repair those ravages which it unavoidably undergoes, in thus daily sacrificing to the goddess of Folly.

Account of several LUNAR IRIS.

[The following account of this unusual appearance is extracted from two letters, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, Bt, F. R. S. by Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq; F. R. S. and inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.]

THIS phenomenon was seen at Wycliffe, near Greta bridge, in Yorkshire, on Feb. 27. 1782. After saying that in all probability it was not visible at any great distance from the place of observation, he tells us, for we shall use Mr Tunstall's own words, "the colours of this lunar rainbow were tolerably distinct, "similar to a solar one, but more faint; the orange colour seemed to predominate. I was unfortunately not a spectator myself; but can sufficiently rely on the authority, as a clergyman in my house, and some servants, on whom I can depend, observed it for near a quarter of an hour. It happened at full moon, at which time alone they are said to have been always seen. Though Aristotle is said to have observed two, and some others have been seen by Suellius, &c. I can only find two described with any accuracy, viz. one by Plot, in his History of Oxfordshire, seen by him in 1675, though without colours; the other seen by a Derbyshire gentleman, at Glapwell, near Chesterfield, described by Thoresby, and inserted in No. 331. of the Philosophical Transactions. This was about Christmas 1710, and said to have had all the colours of the *Iris solaris*. The night was windy, and though there was then a drizzling rain, and dark cloud, in which the rainbow was reflected, it proved afterwards a light frost.

The particular circumstance which appeared extraordinary to Thoresby, of the bow being nearly equal in size to that of the solar one, seemed to be verified by this, as the extent appeared nearly of the same dimensions. The wind was at south-west."

In the second letter Mr Tunstall informs us, that since the former account, he

he had obſerved two more *lunar rainbows*. The firſt on July 30th, about eleven o'clock, which laſted about a quarter of an hour, without colours, and the ſecond on Friday the 18th of October, "perhaps (Mr Tunſtall ſays) the moſt extraordinary one of the kind ever ſeen, and of which I was myſelf a ſpectator for moſt of its duration, as were many in my houſe and neighbourhood. It was firſt viſible about nine o'clock, and continued, though with very different degrees of brilliancy, till paſt two. At firſt, though a ſtrongly marked bow, it was without colours; but afterwards, though they were very conſpicuous and vivid, in the ſame form as in the ſolar, though fainter: the red, green, and purple were the moſt diſtinguiſhable. About twelve it was the moſt ſplendid in appearance; its arc was conſiderably a ſmaller ſegment of a circle than a ſolar; its ſouth-eaſt limb firſt began to fail, and a conſiderable time before its final extinction. The wind was very high, nearly due weſt, moſt part of the time, accompanied with a drizzling rain. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that three of theſe phenomena ſhould have been ſeen in ſo ſhort a time in one place, as they have been eſteemed, ever ſince the time of Ariſtotle, who is ſaid to have been the firſt obſerver of them, and ſaw only two in fifty years, and ſince by Plot and Thoreſby, almoſt the only two Engliſh authors who have ſpoken of them, to be exceedingly rare. They ſeem evidently to be occaſioned by a retraction in a cloud or turbid atmoſphere, and, in general, indications of ſtormy and rainy weather, ſo bad a ſeaſon as the late ſummer having, I believe, ſeldom occurred in England. Thoreſby indeed ſays, the one he obſerved was ſucceeded by ſeveral days of fine ſerene weather.

One particular, rather ſingular, in the ſecond, viz. of July the 30th, was its being ſix days after the full of the moon; and the laſt, though of ſo long a duration, was three days before the full; that of the 27th of February was exactly at the full, which uſed to be judged the only time they could be ſeen; though in the Encyclopedie there is an account that Weidler obſerved one in 1719, in the firſt quarter of the moon, with faint colours, and in very calm weather.

No Lunar Iris I ever heard or read of laſted near ſo long as that on the 18th inſtant, either with or without colours."

Account of the qualities and uſes of COAL TAR *and* COAL VARNISH.

THE Earl of Dundonald, in 1780, diſcovered a new and eaſy method of extracting tar from coal; for which a patent was obtained for the term of fourteen years.

Many trials for extracting tar from coal had been made by the late Marquis of Rockingham, near Sheffield, and by various perſons at Colebrookdale, and at Newcaſtle, under the direction of a German, calling himſelf Baron Van Haak.

The quantity made by theſe different attempts was trifling, and the expence of the proceſs ſo great, that the tar could not be ſold to profit by the manufacturers, under twenty-eight ſhillings per barrel. The following deſcription of the uſes and qualities, and manner of making uſe of coal tar, together with a variety of very ample certificates, will, it is hoped, prove ſatisfactory to the public, who may be ſupplied from Lord Dundonald's manufacture with tar and varniſh, at the price of foreign tar, and of turpentine varniſh; and in one reſpect, coal tar may be regarded as one third cheaper than common tar, ſince an equal quantity of the former covers one third ſuperficies more than the latter.

Coal tar is of a blacker colour than common tar, and entirely free from water; of which there is a conſiderable quantity in the latter. It needs no mixture of lamp-black for doing the maſt-heads, yards, timber-heads, and blacking ſtrokes of ſhips. It lays on ſmoother with a finer ſkin, and better gloſs than common tar; veſſels bottoms payed with it keep a long time clean.

Tar, when intended for a veſſel's bottom, ſhould be boiled to a proper conſiſtence. It is known by dipping a ſtone, chip of wood, or any thing elſe, into the tar; which, when cooled, ſhews the conſiſtence of the ſtuff. Coal tar has this advantage over common tar, that it is not apt to boil over; conſequently requires leſs attendance, is leſs liable to accidents, and may, in the boiling down, have a quicker and ſtronger fire applied to it. It is recommended not to boil the ſtuff too much for a veſſel's bottom. It ſhould be of a tough, waxy conſiſtence, but not boiled ſo as to be brittle.

Directions for preparing veſſels bottoms, ſo as to defend them from the worm.

WORMS will not penetrate into wood that

that has been properly impregnated and payed with coal-tar; for this purpoſe, if the veſſel's bottom be of fir, nothing more is requiſite than to bream or fire her well; and while the plank is yet hot, to lay on raw or unprepared coal tar, which will ſink into the then open pores of the wood, and penetrate to a conſiderable depth; and after the ſeams are caulked, lay on a coat of half ſtuff, or prepared coal-tar. Oak not being of ſo open a texture as to imbibe a ſufficient quantity of tar, or take it to any depth, the method above deſcribed may not, for any length of time, be a ſufficient preſervative againſt worms in oak-bottomed ſhips. It will be further neceſſary, that they be ſheathed with white wood fir, ſoaked or impregnated with coal-tar. Sheathing thus prepared will not need to be filled with nails, as in the common way, to prevent the entrance of the worm, no more nails being neceſſary than to hold on the ſheathing. A coat of half ſtuff is neceſſary, as was formerly mentioned. The ſheathing nails ſhould be coated or lacquered over with coal tar; which is done by heating the nails in a wire baſket, over a ſtove or blackſmith's fire, and dipping them quickly, while hot, into coal tar; as the nails cool, the tar dries on their ſurface. Nails thus prepared are not ſubject to ruſt, or to render the wood what is called iron-ſick; conſequently the ſheathing will not need ſo frequently to be ripped off and renewed.

Coal tar is recommended as the beſt covering for guns, ſhot, chain-plates, bolts, and all other iron-work, it being found to be an effectual preſervative of caſt and hammered iron from ruſt; for which purpoſe common vegetable tar will not anſwer, as it contains an acid that corrodes iron.

It is particularly recommended for doing over ſhot, and the inſide of iron guns that are laid up in the navy and ordnance wharfs; it prevents them from ſcaling. At preſent the windage of the guns is conſtantly on the increaſe; and by the mutual exfoliation of guns and ſhot, the guns in a few years become unſerviceable.

Coal varniſh is made of roſin, diſſolved in eſſential oil of coal. This varniſh is preferable to turpentine varniſh, inaſmuch as the oil that it is made of is lighter and more penetrating than oil of turpentine.

The effect that coal varniſh has when laid on wood, is to cloſe its pores, by filling them with the roſin that is contained in it, rendering, by this artificial impregnation, white or ſap-wood equal in quality to red wood.

Coal varniſh is recommended for mixing with colours to make varniſh paints, as it nouriſhes and preſerves wood better than paint prepared with lintſeed oil, which laſt makes but a ſuperficial coating, or covering, and does not penetrate the wood.

Coal oil, when rectified, may be uſed to advantage in painting, to dilute or thin down lintſeed oil: for the above uſe it goes one third farther than oil of turpentine.

Beſides the tar, pitch, eſſential oil, and varniſh already ſpoken of, there are other articles made either immediately from coal, or produced in proceſſes that are connected with Lord Dundonald's diſcovery; ſuch as,

Cinders.
Lamp-black.
Volatile alkali (vulgarly called Spirit of Hartſhorn.)
Sal ammoniac.
Glauber's ſalt.
And foſſile alkali (or barilla.)

The uſes of theſe articles, in different manufactures, are too well known to require any deſcription here. The editor will only point out to the public the uſes for which he apprehends that coal tar and varniſh are principally adapted.

Uſes of coal tar.

Wood work. Ships bottoms and ſides. Ditto bends and blacking ſtrokes. Ditto timber heads and rails. Ditto maſt heads and tops.—Ditto yards and boltſprits. Ditto buoys and water caſks. Floodgates. Jettys. Piles. Palliſades. Pale and rail. Cart and waggon wheels. Shingle roofs, particularly in the Weſt Indies. Eſpaliers for fruit trees, and all ſorts of wood work expoſed to the air or water.

Iron work. Ships rudder bands.—Ditto chain plates. Ditto bolts—Ditto anchors. Guns, Shot. Shells. Mooring chains. Iron rails in ſtreets. Fire engine cylinders, and working irons. Ditto caſt iron pumps, bolts, and nutts. Ditto buckets and clacks. Sheathing, ſlate, and other nails.—Spades, ſhovels, mattocks, hoes, and all other iron work, made for home uſe or exportation.

Uſes of coal oils, varniſh, and varniſh paints.

Ships ſides. Decks. Maſts. Paint ſtroke. Sterns and figure heads.—Gun carriages.

Powder-barrels.—Boats. Coach, houſe, and ſign painting.

There are other purpoſes for which it is believed that coal tar and coal pitch may be uſed to advantage; ſuch as a cement for docks, ſluices, ciſterns, and the piers of bridges; and as raw coal tar penetrates ſtone to a conſiderable depth, it may be uſed for doing over houſes that are built of a porous ſtone, apt to tranſmit the rain or moiſture through the walls of the houſe. If the colour of the tar ſhould be an objection, the houſe may be harled, or caſt with ſmall gravel and lime, and afterwards white waſhed. Lime takes better band, or hold, on ſtone payed with coal-tar than on raw ſtone. Coal-tar may be uſed for doing over tiles, to prevent them from imbibing moiſture, or waſting by the weather.

Coal-tar, notwithſtanding its ſuppoſed inflammability, has, by an accident that lately happened at Mr Cunningham's diſtillery at Balmerino in Fife, been found to be a preſervative of wooden buildings or ſheds from fire. Some experiments calculated to aſcertain the power that coal-tar may have in certain ſituations, of preventing wood from being conſumed by fire, are propoſed to be ſoon communicated to the public.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr Williams, dated, Abinger, near Dorking, Surrey, June 6.

YEſterday morning, as a labourer was digging to lay the foundation of a gate-poſt in a farm-yard of the Reverend Mr Taylor at Wotton Parſonage, he diſcovered a rough ſtone with the following inſcription, *Diis manibus ob Fauſtulam Filiam Cariſs Poſ. Caius Suetonius Proceſs S. I. T. L.* Beneath the ſtone was an earthen urn, which contained aſhes and ſeveral pieces of bones, which were calcined or half-burnt; there was alſo a piece or two of the bark or rind of ſome tree found by the urn; the outer coat of this bark was extremely thin, and I peeled ſome of it off before I could diſcover what ſubſtance it was. Counſellor Newnham, Mr Taylor, and myſelf, were the only perſons preſent. Though the year that theſe relicks were inurned cannot be preciſely aſcertained, yet, from the 14th annal of Tacitus, the 29th and following ſections, it may be very nearly gueſſed at; as Suetonius carried his vaſt conqueſt againſt the ancient Britons the very beginning of Nero's reign, and commanded here ſeemingly under Druſus. THO. WILLIAMS.

The urn was unfortunately broken by the labourers in taking it up, but the pieces with the aſhes are carefully preſerved.

S. I. T. L. Situs Lubens.

& T. T. L. Sit tibi terra levis.

NEW BOOKS.

Thoughts on the Manufacture and Trade of Salt, on the Herring Fiſheries, and on the Coal Trade of Great Britain; ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. and of every Lover of his Country. By the Earl of Dundonald. Creech, Edinburgh.

IT muſt give great pleaſure to every Scotſman to ſee a Peer of the realm applying his whole attention to improve the trade and manufactures of his country, at a time when our nobility (with very few exceptions) are either ingroſſed in political cabals, or immerſed in diſſipation and ſenſuality. Lord Dundonald poſſeſſes an uncommon deſire for ſcientific knowledge; he is a perfect adept in mathematics and mechanics,—and we may add chemiſtry.—He has accordingly ſpent a conſiderable part of his time in ſtudying improvements on the engines and machinery neceſſary for working coal, and on the modes of manufacturing ſalt; two articles from which his Lordſhip draws the greateſt part of his income.

In this ſenſible pamphlet his Lordſhip ſubmits to the public his thoughts on theſe branches of trade. He complains of the decline of the ſalt trade in Scotland, which he attributes to the indulgence granted to the Iriſh, of being allowed to export rock-ſalt duty-free; and by this means they ſupply three fourths of the weſt of Scotland.

We ſhall inſert his Lordſhip's letter to the Royal Society, on making an improvement in the ſalt manufacture; which is as follows.

"SIR, You will be ſo good as to return my thanks to the Royal Society, for the honour they have done me in electing me one of their number; and will likewiſe pleaſe to communicate to them the following account of the method I have of late uſed with ſucceſs, for freeing home-made ſalt from the large quantity of magneſia ſalita, and magneſia vitriolata, with which it abounds.

The unfitneſs of home-made ſalt for the preſerving of fiſh, meat, and butter, is ſufficiently known; and, by a variety of experiments I have made, it ſeems to be principally owing to the ſeptic power of the magneſia ſalita.

A method of purifying common ſalt without diſſolving it in water, and decompounding the ſalts with earthy baſis,

by

by a fixed alkaline ſalt, has hitherto been a deſideratum, and is an object of importance to the public in general; more eſpecially to the curers of fiſh and meat.

The already mentioned method of diſſolving in water, &c. &c. and afterwards boiling down and granulating the ſalt, could not, from the expence with which it is attended, be practiſed in the large way. Beſides, there would in the proceſs be formed the following ſalts, according to the alkali made uſe of, viz. If foſſile alkali, a common ſea-ſalt and a glauber ſalt; and if vegetable alkali, a ſalt of ſilvius and vitriolated tartar. The ſeparation of the ſalt of ſilvius from the common ſalt, if neceſſary, could not be made; that of the vitriolated tartar, it is true, from its ſmall ſolubility in water, could more eaſily be made; but it would require the ſalt brine to be drawn off the ſubſided cryſtals of vitriolated tartar, which would be attended with expence and loſs of time. The objection to the other method of decompounding by foſſile alkali, is, that a portion of glauber ſalt would be formed in place of the magneſia vitriolata decompounded, from which it would be no leſs difficult to free the ſea ſalt than from the magneſia ſalita. It is true, that in this proceſs a proportion of ſea ſalt would be regenerated; but each pound of ſalt ſo obtained (foſſile alkali ſuppoſed at 36l. per ton) would coſt 2 d. inſtead of ¼d. the price (excluſive of the duty) that it may be purchaſed for at preſent: And, upon the whole, neither of theſe proceſſes, including the price of the alkalis uſed, could be done for leſs than 15 d. per buſhel, equal to the original price of the ſalt. Every objection, however, to the proper purifying of ſalt is removed by the following proceſs.

Take a veſſel, of a conical figure, with a hole in the apex or ſmall end of it; put it near the fire, with the bottom or baſe uppermoſt; fix it in ſuch a manner that it may be moderately heated by a ſtove, or ſtew going round it; fill it with ſalt; take a twentieth part of the ſalt contained in the veſſel, diſſolve it in its proper proportion of water in an iron pan; let it boil, and pour it, when hot, upon the ſurface of the ſalt in the conical veſſel. The hot and fully ſaturated ſolution will diſſolve no more ſea ſalt, but will, as it deſcends and filtrates through the ſalt in the veſſel, liquify or diſſolve the magneſia ſalita, and magneſia vitriolata, which will drop out at the aperture in the ſmall end of the conical veſſel. After that the liquor has ceaſed to drop, take out a twentieth part more of the ſalt contained in the veſſel, diſſolve it in water, proceed as aforeſaid, pour it on the ſalt, and repeat the ſame with freſh quantities of ſalt out of the veſſel, until the remaining ſalt be of the required purity. Three waſhings will render home-made ſalt purer than bay-ſalt. Each operation renders the ſalt 4½ times purer than it was before. Its purity, throwing off the ſmall fractional parts in each multiplication, will increaſe in the following progreſſion.

Firſt operation	4.5
Second ditto	20.
Third ditto	91.
Fourth ditto	410.
Fifth ditto	1845.

The ſuperior quality of ſalt, thus freed from the bitter nauſeous ſalts, is no leſs obvious to the taſte than its effects are in ſalting or preſerving of fiſh, meat, and butter; of which I have ſatisfied myſelf by a variety of experiments. I am, Sir, your obedient and very humble ſervant,

DUNDONALD.

P. S. If a ſalt perfectly pure is required, as all ſalt made by fire contains a ſmall portion of uncombined magneſia, the ſalt may be freed from it, by adding to the firſt liquor that the ſalt is waſhed with, as much marine acid as will neutralize and diſſolve the magneſia."

"The ſimplicity of the proceſs for purifying ſalt, here deſcribed, and its cheapneſs, as it can be done for leſs than 1½d. per buſhel, will, it is hoped, recommend it to the attention of the legiſlature, and the practiſe of it be enforced by act of Parliament at all the ſalt works throughout Great Britain. The propriety of ſuch an act of parliament will not ſtrike thoſe who imagine the purity and quality of ſalt of little moment, and who are unacquainted with the great quantity of bittern or heterogeneous ſalts contained in it. The common ſalt made at Sheilds, or on the frith of Forth, is found, by repeated trials, on an average, to contain one-tenth of its weight of thoſe bitter putreſcible ſalts, aiding inſtead of preventing putrefaction. According to the above proportion, a buſhel of ſalt of 56 pounds, contains 5 1 half pounds of the already mentioned ſalts.

This plan of purifying common ſalt muſt be enforced by act of parliament at

all the ſalt works in Great Britain, before it would be prudent to prohibit the importation and uſe of foreign ſalt; becauſe, were it otherwiſe, and the purifying of the ſalt left in the choice of the ſalt-makers, they might be tempted to ſave the ſmall expence the proceſs is attended with, to impoſe on the public, by ſupplying the curers of fiſh and meat with unpurified ſalt, who, from outward appearance, could not diſtinguiſh the difference, and who may neither know, nor give themſelves the trouble to put the purity of the ſalt to the teſt of an alkaline ſolution. Were the practice here recommended made general, there would be no complaints of the rancid ſmell and taſte of our ſalted butter, nor, in the navy and merchant ſervice, of tainted ill cured meat. The health of our ſeamen is, of itſelf, an object of ſufficient importance to recommend what is here propoſed to the ſerious attention of government. The Dutch have been long famous for curing fiſh, meat, and butter, ſuperior to any nation in Europe, which, at the ſame time that the greateſt cleanlineſs is obſerved by them, is principally owing to the ſuperior quality of the ſalt they make uſe of. Beſt Spaniſh or Portugal ſalt is, by them, not thought ſufficiently pure for many purpoſes, particularly for ſalting butter. It is therefore made to undergo a purification, according to ſome proceſs concealed by them, but which can only conſiſt in freeing ſalt from the impurities with which it is mixed.—— In the hiſtory of the French Academy of Sciences, mention is made, That the Dutch uſe four whey in the purification or refining of ſalt, and that it is owing to this method that they are famous for having the beſt ſalted proviſions in Europe.

Notwithſtanding ſo reſpectable an authority, there is reaſon to believe that this is not the method the Dutch uſe in purifying their ſalt; for the butter, or oil, contained in the whey, would hinder the cryſtalization of the ſalt, and the acid would join with the uncombined magneſia, and form a deliqueſcent ſalt, from which it would be no leſs difficult to free the ſea ſalt than from the bittern formerly mentioned."

His Lordſhip then inculcates the importance of the herring fiſhery to this country, quotes an abſtract of the ordinances of the States of Holland and Weſt Friezland, concerning the management of the great fiſhery,—and gives a contraſt of the different practice of the Britiſh and Dutch.

We ſhall likewiſe extract the following:

Method of ſalting and curing Herrings.

SALTING.

"THE herrings ſhould be immediately gutted when taken,(this, for diſpatch, is done with the finger and thumb, not with a knife). The gills, liver, and ſtomach, are the only parts that are tore away. The long gut, to which a fat membrane adheres, is drawn ſo far out of the body of the fiſh, and is left pendant like a watch chain. As ſoon as gutted, the herrings ſhould be ſalted with the uſual quantity of Spaniſh, or beſt purified ſalt, taking care to ſtow them cloſe in the barrel, and to lay each layer in a contrary direction to the one immediately below. When the barrel is full, it ſhould be coopered up, and ſtowed away in the veſſel's hold, until a quantity be got to ſend or carry to market. The greateſt care ſhould be taken to have barrels perfectly tight, ſo as to preſerve the bloody liquor or brine. It cannot yet be ſaid from experience, how long the herrings ſhould remain to pine in the firſt ſalt or pickle, as that depends partly on the ſize of the grain of the ſalt, the condition the fiſh are in, and the ſeaſon of the year: fourteen days may be ſufficient with ſmall ſalt; but, when great ſalt is uſed, it may require three weeks or a month.

The curing of herrings is a diſtinct operation from that of ſalting, and is neceſſary to prevent the tendency that the bloody liquor or brine has to putrify, and conſequently to ſpoil the fiſh. The proper curing of herrings further depends on a proceſs, whereby the oil contained in the prepared liquor or brine, by its being rendered miſcible with water, and reduced to a ſaponaceous ſtate, is preſerved from the action of the air, and from turning rancid."

Directions for Curing.

"AFTER the herrings have been ſalted as directed, and have remained a ſufficient time in ſalt, to pine, or throw their liquor, empty the barrels containing the herrings upon a large dreſſer, with a ledge or moulding round it, and inclined one way, to allow the brine to run into a hogſhead or veſſel placed to receive it; put

put the brine into a large hammered iron pan, or caſt-metal boiler; let it boil; ſkim it, draw of the liquor, when ſkimmed, into a wooden veſſel; let it cool. Take the ſemen maſculinum or milt of thirty herrings for every barrel that it is propoſed to cure; according to this method, bruiſe or triturate the milts in a mortar; add of the liquor as you triturate, and when ſufficiently diſſolved, and in the ſtate of a rich emulſion or ſaponaceous liquor, add it to the boiled liquor in the wooden veſſel; then lay the herrings in the barrels with a layer of ſalt betwixt each row, in the ſame manner as was directed in the ſalting of them; cooper up the barrels, and fill them with the prepared liquor at the bung hole, or at the hole in the end of the barrel."

Runnamede; a Tragedy. 1*s.* 6*d.* Creech, Edinburgh.

THIS dramatic performance, we underſtand, is written by the Rev. Mr Logan of Leith. The intelligence excited our attention and curioſity; for we were too much pleaſed with the Elements of the Philoſophy of Hiſtory, not to form very conſiderable expectations from the efforts of the author, in whatever line he thought proper to purſue. Tragedy, we were ready to exclaim, has, for a long time, been diſgraced in the Engliſh nation, by the moſt frigid efforts, and the moſt unnatural and laborious language. Scarcely the ſmalleſt ſpecimen has been afforded us of what this ſpecies of compoſition really is, except in the ray of light which was ſtruck out by the countryman and brother of Mr Logan, Home, in his tragedy of Douglas. It is true, a writer may be both a man of ſenſe and a philoſopher, and yet be deſtitute of ſome of the principal qualifications of a poet. But, we believe, that beſides this, we diſcovered in the Philoſophy of Hiſtory, a vein of imagery and invention, and the true flame of genius.

The world is apt to conceive a prejudice againſt a dramatic compoſition when it is firſt preſented from the preſs; eſpecially if it be uſhered to us by a name of no uncommon celebrity. It is our duty therefore to endeavour to remove this prejudice. We are told, that it was offered to Mr Harris of Covent Garden theatre, and accepted; but that a ſtop was put to its repreſentation by an injunction from the chamberlain's office, on account of the alluſions it was ſuppoſed to contain to the politics of the preſent time. We cannot boaſt of penetration enough to diſcover theſe alluſions. There is, however, a paſſage of ſome freedom upon the ſubject of government, which we ſhall preſently have occaſion to mention.

The following verſes from the prologue will give our readers ſome idea of the author's pretenſions.

"A nameleſs youth beheld, with noble rage,
One ſubject, ſtill a ſtranger to the ſtage:
A name that's worſhipp'd in the Britiſh ſphere!
Fair Liberty; the Goddeſs of the Iſle,
Who bleſſes England with a guardian ſmile."

For our part, we are friends to a noble and daring ſpirit of adventure; it is particularly the very ſoul of poetry, and the firſt and moſt indiſpenſable quality of the ſervant of the Muſes. But we do not entirely comprehend what ſubject the author would be underſtood to mean to be *a ſtranger to the ſtage*. Grammatical conſtruction requires that he ſhould mean liberty; but this is by no means a ſtranger. It makes the principal ſubject of the Cato of Addiſon; and has been brought forward by Voltaire in his Brutus and his death of Cæſar; to omit a crowd of leſs illuſtrious examples. There is yet another ſenſe in which the ſubject of the tragedy of Runnamede is not *a ſtranger to the ſtage*.

The ſtories which form the moſt ſtriking exemplification of moral or political heroiſm, the death of Socrates, or the cataſtrophe of Cato, though inexpreſſibly beautiful and engaging in themſelves, are by no means calculated to ſucceed upon the theatre. This has been imputed to the neceſſity of introducing the paſſion of love in order to make a tragedy intereſting. But this is by no means the caſe. The tragedies of Shakeſpeare among ourſelves, and the *Athalie*, the *Merope*, and the *Orphelin de la Chine*, of the French theatre, have been ſucceſsful without this ſubſidiary. In reality nothing more is requiſite than an event full of anxiety and uncertainty, and ſubject to the greateſt and moſt unexpected changes of fortune. Addiſon found the inability of ſupporting a repreſentation of five acts merely by the patriotiſm of Cato, and has endeavoured to piece out his ſtory with the moſt inſipid and wretched love ſcenes that ever were exhibited. Mr Logan has alſo found the neceſſity of recurring to the aid of an under plot. The under plot is borrowed from the *Tancrede* of Voltaire.

I

It was this circumſtance to which we alluded, when we obſerved that the ſubject of the Runnamede was in more than one reſpect not a ſtranger to the ſtage. We are by no means over partial to poetical tranſlation; and to a tranſlation for the theatre, there is one more objection than to the other compoſitions of the ſame ſpecies. But this is not the only queſtion that is now before us. We complain of Mr Logan, not merely for having left the track of invention for that of imitation, but we muſt likewiſe cenſure him for his ſilence reſpecting the ſource from which the principal part of his performance was derived.

The tragedy of *Tancrede*, and the performance before us, ſo far coincide in their principal outline, that we apprehend the beſt way to decide upon the merit of the latter, is by tracing a kind of parallel between them. And to render what we ſhall ſay upon this head the more intelligible, we ſhall preſent the reader with the following liſt of correſpondent perſonages. *Tancrede*, Elvine; *Orbaſſan*, Arden; *Argire*, Albemarle; *Aldamon*, Edgar; *Amenaide*, Elvina. We may add, though they do not appear upon the ſtage, the *Sultan*, and the Dauphin. The ſtory of the *Tancrede* is this.

Syracuſe, at the commencement of the eleventh century, was torn by the moſt violent factions. The reſt of Sicily was almoſt entirely poſſeſſed by the emperors of the weſt, and the deſcendants of Mahomet. The Saracens even threatened the capital itſelf. In theſe circumſtances a compromiſe was effected between Orbaſſan, the head of the ſucceſsful faction, and Argire, who ſome years before had been driven from Syracuſe. One of the conditions is the marriage of Orbaſſan with Amenaide, the daughter of Argire. Amenaide, during the baniſhment of her father, had been conveyed by her mother to Conſtantinople, where ſhe had been addreſſed by the Sultan, and by Tancrede, a young Lord of French extraction, whoſe anceſtors had ſettled in Syracuſe, but had been expelled from thence by the jealouſy of the rival factions. By the latter her affections had been gained; and when Amenaide ſets out on her voyage for Syracuſe, Tancrede follows her as far as Meſſina. Urged on all hands to the deteſted marriage, ſhe addreſſes a letter to Tancrede, which it was neceſſary to tranſmit through the camp of the Saracens, and which for greater ſecurity ſhe had left without a ſuperſcription. This letter is intercepted by the Syracuſans; and as the Sultan publicly fought Amenaide in marriage, no doubt was entertained that the invitation it held out to enter the city was addreſſed to him. Amenaide, by the moſt generous attention to the welfare of Tancrede, and the moſt unexampled intrepidity, carefully conceals his concern in the affair. She is therefore condemned to die as a traitor to the ſtate. At this moment Tancrede arrives in diſguiſe, and receives the melancholy account of her criminal correſpondence with the Sultan. Notwithſtanding her infidelity, he generouſly reſolves to enter the liſts in her favour, and to appeal to what was in thoſe ages ſtyled the judgement of God. He kills Orbaſſan in ſingle combat; and having done ſo, he haſtens to lead the Syracuſans to battle, that he might at once revenge himſelf upon the Sultan, and put an end to an exiſtence that was now rendered miſerable by the inconſtancy of Amenaide. In both theſe deſigns he ſucceeds, and is brought back to Syracuſe mortally wounded. Before he expires his miſtreſs appears, and he is at once convinced of her conſtancy, and informed of the fatal miſtake that occaſioned his cataſtrophe.

The tragedy of Runnamede is not a mere tranſlation of the Tancrede. It has variations in the circumſtances, and variations in the conduct of the ſtory. We will ſpeak of the moſt conſiderable under each of theſe heads in its turn.

One of the moſt conſpicuous, is the connection that is formed between the love-tale we have related, and the conteſt of the barons with King John; a connection juſt as much founded in truth and nature, as if the author had united it with the flight of Mahomet to Medina, or his thirty thouſand conferences with God. But, beſide the heterogeneouſneſs of the different parts of the plot, the choice Mr Logan has made has ſubjected him to many other diſadvantages. Amenaide might be addreſſed in Conſtantinople by Tancrede and the Sultan, without her father knowing any thing of the matter, or conjecturing which was the happy lover. But the amours of Elvine and Elvina had been carried on under the immediate eye of Albemarle, and he was perfectly acquainted with their mutual partiality. When the match of Arden is firſt propoſed to her, he perceives her reluctance, and is informed of the

the cauſe. It is not, therefore, very natural that he ſhould believe her billet to be addreſſed to the Dauphin, whom it does not appear ſhe had ever ſeen, and not for a moment ſuſpect that its object was Elvine.

A further variation of Mr Logan is founded on the perception of a real blemiſh in the tragedy of Voltaire. Amenaide is a heroine, but her character is harſh, unrelenting, and unamiable. Voltaire ſeems ſcarcely ever to have conceived, and other inſtances might be adduced in ſupport of this idea, of that union of fortitude and ſoftneſs which gives the moſt beautiful effect to a female character. The treatment which Amenaide gives to her father, who is much leſs culpable than the Albemarle of the Engliſh play, is ungraceful, ſhocking, and criminal. She is ever caſting upon him the moſt bitter reproaches, without almoſt manifeſting the ſhadow of remorſe; never in the ſmalleſt inſtance does ſhe give way to his authority, nor in one moment of anxiety and diſtreſs does ſhe remember or expreſs tenderneſs for him. The ſavage temper of Amenaide is properly ſoftened and melted down in Mr Logan's Elvina. But *in vitium ducit culpæ fuga, ſi caret arte.* Mr Logan has run into an extreme directly oppoſite to that of his maſter. Voltaire has been apprehenſive of detracting from the reſolution of his heroine by beſtowing upon her one touch of humanity. Mr Logan, warned by the error of Voltaire, has been afraid of giving too much heroiſm to Elvina, leſt ſhe ſhould ceaſe to be a woman. He has therefore repreſented her as ignorant of the miſtake upon which her condemnation is founded, and the crime for which ſhe is to die. We deſcribe this as a deviation from Voltaire. That writer, however, who uſually excels all the dramatiſts that ever exiſted in judicious contrivance and *jeu de theatre*, has not expreſſed this circumſtance with perfect clearneſs. But upon a cloſe compariſon of various paſſages, we are decidedly of opinion, that he meant to be underſtood as we have repreſented him.

Another variation of the author of Runnamede is nearly connected with that we have laſt mentioned. As Mr Logan did not chuſe that Elvina ſhould know the genuine ſtate of the accuſation againſt her, he has alſo thought proper to extend this ignorance to Elvine. This is highly improbable and abſurd. The intelligence of Elvine is collected from common report. Common report muſt neceſſarily have been founded upon the indictment exhibited by her judges, and yet he ſuppoſes the billet to have been addreſſed not to the Dauphin, but to himſelf. Excluſive of the injudiciouſneſs of this circumſtance, it has an extremely ill effect upon the conduct of the drama. Inſtead of racking the ſpectator with continual anxiety, and building one difficulty upon another, till they appear to be almoſt inſuperable, which is the buſineſs of a good tragedy, the ſtory of Elvine and Elvina appears to be terminated at the cloſe of the third act. The fourth is almoſt entirely taken up with the ſcene between King John and his barons; and it is only in the tail of it that the miſunderſtanding is created by Albemarle's aſſuring Elvine, that the billet upon which his miſtreſs had been condemned, was addreſſed to the Dauphin. By this means, too, a very unequal ſhare of buſineſs is reſerved for the fifth act; and inſtead of the paſſions being agitated, and our hopes and fears excited by turns, all is huddled together in an indiſtinct and inextricable confuſion.

Mr Logan's laſt variation from the plot of his predeceſſor, is in making the ſtory terminate happily. There is a claſs of tragic writers, among whom the author of Runnamede has inliſted himſelf, whoſe diſpoſition ſeems to be made up of the *milk of human kindneſs*. After having torn the breaſts of their ſpectators with a thouſand anxious feelings; after having alternately awakened their terror and their pity, and bedewed a thouſand fair cheeks with the moiſture of humanity, they cannot find it in their hearts to ſend them away inconſolable, fearing, perhaps, that in the moment of deſolation they might be tempted to put a period to their exiſtence. Accordingly Mr Logan, after having ſo extremely agitated us during the whole courſe of his performance, kindly diſmiſſes us at laſt with a reconciliation and a wedding.

So much for the plot of this tragedy. Reſpecting the conduct of it we ſhall be briefer. The reader of diſcernment will have already collected many diſadvantages, from what we have hinted. Voltaire is the dramatic writer that has moſt excelled in the conduct of his dramas, and that in the largeſt ſenſe of the expreſſion. The *liaiſon des ſcenes* is always preſerved by him perfect and entire. There are no omiſſions; there is no abruptneſs.

abruptneſs. Every event is carefully prepared. All thoſe little circumſtances are aſſiduouſly enlarged upon, and happily elucidated, which at all affect the progreſs of the ſtory. An imitator of Voltaire ought certainly not to have ſacrificed one of his characteriſtic excellencies: And yet we ſcarcely ever ſaw a tragedy, the ſcenes of which were more broken and *decouſues*, the tranſitions more abrupt, and the principal events more unhappily connected.

With reſpect to the ſtyle of this tragedy, we have ſomewhat to praiſe, and ſomewhat to blame. It is, indeed, very unequal. And there runs through the whole a ſpecies of redundancy and amplification, which is very diſguſtful.—But let not the reader imagine from what we have ſaid, that the performance is without its beauties. It has paſſages highly dramatic and poetical, often original, and ſometimes aſtoniſhingly ſublime. E.

Poetical Remains of James I. King of Scotland. 8vo. 3*s*. Balfour, Edinburgh; *and* Cadell, London.

THE Scots, who in the preſent age cannot boaſt of many poets, were eminent for the art of poetry in ancient times. Thus of the older Scottiſh ſongs the merit is too generally acknowledged to require any notice from us. It is not, however, our province to ſeek for the cauſes of this remarkable circumſtance. The fact is undoubted; and on this foundation, the antiquarian is juſtified for employing his induſtry in collecting the remains of former bards. James I. of Scotland, although diſtinguiſhed by his penetration and political ability, thought himſelf ennobled by the purſuits of literature. To his talents as a king and a ſtateſman, ample juſtice has been done both by the Engliſh and the Scottiſh hiſtorians. But to pay a proper tribute of reſpect to his literary exertions, has been reſerved as a taſk for the editor of the volume before us.

Circumſtance and accident, which govern mankind ſo much, ſeem to have turned the attention of the elder James to the amuſement of poetry. His father, Robert III. a prince of a feeble mind, felt himſelf over-ruled in his government by his brother the Duke of Albany; a man who was guided more by ambition than by probity. He dreaded, accordingly, leſt the arts of this unprincipled and enterpriſing miniſter ſhould be exerciſed to the prejudice of James. He therefore reſolved to ſend the young prince to France. Henry IV. of England, however, though at peace with Scotland, did not ſcruple to intercept the veſſel in which he had imbarked. This event, apparently ſo hoſtile, was very favourable to James. He received in England all the advantages of a moſt liberal education; and muſic and poetry being then in high faſhion, he applied with aſſiduity to cultivate a ſkill in them. His captivity continued during eighteen years; and he had nearly reached his twelfth year when he was made a priſoner. The hours of confinement and ſolitude, which are in general ſo tedious, were not ſo to him. He devoted them to poetry; and this divine art made him forget that he was a captive.

It was during his reſidence in England that James compoſed what is called "The King's Quair." In the old Engliſh and Scots, *quair* ſignifies a book; and thus by way of eminence the poem of James obtained the appellation of "the King's book." That ſo valuable a remain of antiquity ſhould have continued ſo long unknown, is ſurpriſing; and the manner in which the editor became poſſeſſed of it, is explained by him in the following paragraphs.

"Although all the Scottiſh writers mention King James I. as the author of many poetical pieces, yet, as in the age of James, and for a century after, printing was not introduced into Britain, it is not to be wondered that moſt of his pieces ſhould now be loſt.

Joannes Major, in his Hiſtory of Scotland, mentions this poem of King James I. thus: "Artificioſum libellum de 'Regina dum captivus erat compoſuit, 'antequam eam in conjugem duxerat."

"Dempſter alſo, in his Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica, mentions, among the works of James, this poem, Super Uxore futura. A later writer, Tanner, Biſhop of St Aſaph, in his Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, mentions it ſtill more particuly, under the article, Jacobus Stuartus Primus, Rex Scotiæ, thus: "Lamenta-'tio facta dum in Anglia fuit Rex." It appears that Biſhop Tanner had both ſeen and read this poem, as he recites the firſt line of it,

"Heigh in the Hevynis figure circulare."

"M. S. Bib. Bod. Selden. Archiv. B. '24. and "In fine poematis (ſays Tan-'ner,

'ner) Gowerum et Chaucerum mirifice 'laudat'—Rex.

The above authorities concurring in mentioning this poem, and the particular reference to its being amongſt the Seldenian manuſcripts in the Bodleian Library, excited the editor's curioſity to ſearch for it. After ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, on his applying to an ingenious young gentleman, a ſtudent of Oxford, he undertook the taſk, and found the manuſcript accordingly. From a very accurate copy made by him, the preſent publication is given."

The ſcope or ſubject of the King's Quair, is the love with which he was inſpired, by Jane the daughter of the Earl of Somerſet, the grandſon of John of Gaunt. He had ſeen her while he was a priſoner in the caſtle of Windſor; and he married her ſome time before he was permitted to reviſit his own country.

In the conduct as well as the execution of his poem, there is ſomething very poetical and romantic. The misfortunes of his youth, his early captivity, the riſe of his love, and its happy iſſue, were fortunate incidents. The throwing them into an allegory, according to the faſhion of that age, gave a ſcope for invention and fancy. The prevailing ideas of chivalry furniſhed him with giants, dragons, and fairies; and he might indulge in the wildneſs of inchanted caſtles, foreſts, and lakes.

There are ſix diviſions or parts in his poem. In the firſt he opens his deſign. In the ſecond he is employed on the ſubject of his intended voyage to France, and his unfortunate capture at ſea. In the third he pourtrays his tranſportation to the ſphere of love. In the fourth, he is conducted to the temple of Minerva, and takes virtue for his guide to happineſs and the completion of his wiſhes. In the fifth he takes a journey in queſt of fortune. In the ſixth he announces the ſteps by which he attained the poſſeſſion of his miſtreſs, and then concludes.

As a ſpecimen of this poem, we ſhall ſubmit to our readers the deſcription of Jane, "his future wife," whom he obſerved from the window of his priſon.

XXIII.

And in my hede I drew ryt haſtily,
And eft ſones I lent it out a-geyne,
And ſaw hir walk that verray womanly,
With no wight mo, bot only women tueyne;
Than gan I ſtudye in myſelf and ſeyne,
Ah! ſuete are ze a warldly creature,
Or hevinly thing in likeneſſe of nature *?

XXIV.

Or ar ze god Cupidis owin princeſſe?
And cumyn are to louſe me out of band,
Or are ze veray Nature the Goddeſſe,
That have depayntit with zour hevinly hand
This gardyn full of flouris, as they ſtand?
Quhat ſall I think, allace! quhat reverence
† Sall I meſter to zour excellence?

XXV.

Giff ze a goddeſſe be, and that ze like
To do me payne, I may it not aſtert;
Giff ze be warldly wight, ‡ that doth me ſike,
Quhy leſt God make zou ſo my dereſt hert,
To do a ſely priſoner thus ſmert,
That luſis zou all, and wote of not but wo,
And, therefore, merci ſuete! ſen it is ſo.

XXVI.

Quhen I a lytill thrawe had maid my mone,
Bewailing myn infortune and my chance,
Unknawin how or quhar was beſt to done,
So ferre I fallying into luſis dance,
That ſodeynly my wit, my countenance,
My hert, my will, my nature, and my mynd,
Was changit clene ryt in an other kind.

XXVII.

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* In the Prince's ſituation, viewing from his window, in the Tower of Windſor, the beautiful Jane walking below in the palace garden, he could not with propriety have given a minute deſcription of her features; but it will be difficult for imagination to form a more lovely idea of beauty than what our poet has drawn, under the figurative deſcription of

The faireſt and the freſcheſt young floure
That ever I ſaw.——

A picture expreſſive of beauty, health, and blooming youth!—With more propriety he deſcribes the ſweetneſs of her countenance, reſulting from a view of the whole, without the leaſt expreſſion of pride or haughtineſs, and the ſudden paſſion with which her beauty inſpired him. Her golden locks, and white enamelled neck, with her head-dreſs, attire, and ornaments, are particularly and moſt poetically painted in the following 27th 28th, 29th, and 30th ſtanzas.

† *Sall I meſter.*] Perhaps *adminiſter.*

‡ *That does me ſike.*] The word *ſite*, or *ſyte*, in our old language, ſignifies *grief* or *ſorrow*. G. D. p. 177. v. 14.—p. 184. v. 19.—It is not improbable that, for the ſake of the metre, the poet may have made free with the termination. The poet ſeems thus to expoſtulate: "If thou art a goddeſs, I cannot reſiſt thy power; but if only a mortal creature, God ſurely cannot leſt or incline you to grieve or give pain to a poor captive that loves you." G. D. p. 285. v. 31.

XXVII.

Of hir array the form gif I ſal write,
Toward her golden haire, and rich atyre,
* In fretwiſe couchit with perlis quhite,
And grete † balas lemyng as the fyre
With mony ane emerant and faire ſaphire,
‡ And on hir hede a chaplet freſch of hewe,
Of plumys partit rede, and quhite, and blewe.

XXVIII.

Full of quaking ſpangis bryt as gold,
Forgit of ſchap like to the amorettis,
So new, ſo freſch, ſo pleaſant to behold,
The plumys eke like to the floure jonettis,
And other of ſchap like to the floure jonettis;
And, above all this, there was, wele I wote,
Beautee eneuch to mak a warld to dote.

XXIX.

About hir neck, quhite as the ‖ fyre amaille,
A gudelie cheyne of ſmall ** orfeverye,
Quhare by there hang a ruby without faille
Like to ane hert ſchapin verily,
That, as a ſperk of †† lowe ſo wantonly
Semyt birnying upon hir quhite throte,
Now gif there was gud pertye, God it wote.

XXX

And for to walk that freſche Mayes morowe,
Ane huke ſhe had upon her tiſſew quhite,
That gudeliare had not bene ſene to torowe,
As I ſuppoſe, and girt ſene was alyte;
‡‡ Thus halflyng lowſe for haſte, to ſuich delyte
It was to ſee her zouth in gudelihed,
That for rudenes to ſpeke thereof I drede."

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* *In fretwiſe couchit.*] Hid or couchit with fretwork of pearls.

† *Grete balas lemyng as the fyre.*] Precious ſtones, ſparkling as fire.—*Balas* is ſo called from the place whence this ſtone is brought, called *Balaſſia* in India, ſituated to the north of Bengal.

‡ It is pleaſant to obſerve here the ſimilarity of the Princeſs Jane's head-dreſs to the mode at preſent uſed by our modern ladies, in adorning their heads with flowers, plumes of various colours, ſpangles, and jewels ſet in ſhapes of flowers.

‖ *Hir neck quhite as the fyre amaille.*] I ſuſpect the laſt two words to be erroneouſly tranſcribed. The original probably is, "Quhite as the fayre *anamaill*, or *enamell*."

** *A cheyne of ſmall orfeverye.*] A chain of gold-work. From the Fr. *orfeverie.*

†† *As a ſperk of lowe.*] Bright as a ſpark of fire, ſeem'd burning upon her white neck. —A beautiful ſimile!

‡‡ *Thus halflyng lowſe.*] This deſcription of his miſtreſs, in her looſe morning attire, her robe faſtened with a hook or claſp, in a negligent mode, and halflyn looſe, which gave her lover (unſeen) the pleaſure of ſpying ſome hidden beauties, which the poet with great delicacy only hints at, is finely and modeſtly expreſſed.

Another relick of the poetry of James I. is given by the editor. This is "Chriſtis Kirk of the Green." It has indeed been ſuppoſed, that this piece was the compoſition of James V. and my Lord Hailes, an admirable judge in matters of this ſort, has advanced ſeveral arguments to ſupport this opinion. Theſe the editor examines, and he has taken a great deal of pains to overſet them. But we pretend not to decide between them. It is ſufficient for us to obſerve, that the poem itſelf is here exhibited with leſs imperfections than in former editions; and that like "The King's Quair," it is accompanied with explanatory notes.

It is likewiſe our duty to remark, that the editor has prefixed to the preſent volume, an hiſtorical and critical diſſertation on the life and writings of James I. in which he is ingenious as well as learned; and that he has ſubjoined to the poetical remains of this prince a treatiſe on the Scottiſh muſic. [See vol. 41. p. 113.]

If we are not miſtaken, the editor of this volume is Mr Tytler of Edinburgh, the acute and inquiſitive author of an Inquiry into the honour and character of Mary Queen of Scots. E.

An introduction to Logography, or the art of arranging and compoſing for printing with words entire, their radices and terminations, inſtead of ſingle letters. By his Majeſty's royal letters patent. By Henry Johnſon. 8vo. 2s. Walter, London.

THis is an ingenious attempt towards improving a very uſeful art; and although we may diſſent from the author, in regard to ſome of his poſitions, we ſtill think his ingenuity and induſtry well intitled to public favour and reward. With reſpect to aſtronomical or arithmetical tables, and various kinds of figure-work, this ſpecies of printing will undoubtedly have conſiderable advantages in point of correctneſs, as well as expedition; but we do not think its utility can be extended, in any great degree, to printing in general.

Before we proceed to aſſign our reaſons for this opinion, we ſhall lay before our readers Mr Johnſon's account of the circumſtances which led to the invention or improvement here recommended.

"The author, about five years ago, intending to publiſh a daily liſt of blanks and prizes in the lottery, numerically arranged, which had never been attempted before, finding that, in the uſual method of

of printing, it could not be effected on the evening of each day's drawing, and if longer delayed the purpoſe was defeated, deviſed a method of expediting the buſineſs, by having types of two, three, four, or five figures, as required, to form each number, compoſed in one body, inſtead of having them ſeparate, according to the ordinary mode both in letter and figure printing; as by this means any entire number may be taken up ready compoſed, with exactly the ſame diſpatch that every ſingle figure required; conſequently the work is performed in one fifth part of the uſual time, with the additional advantages of there being no poſſibility of miſplacing, inverting, or ſubſtituting one figure for another.

Since this invention, which has anſwered every expectation, and is now uſed in printing what is called the patent liſt, the author, wanting to form ſome large mercantile tables, conſiſting of pounds, ſhillings, pence, and farthings, conceived that this might admit of ſimilar improvements, and for the purpoſe procured types for any ſum of money, or other number, ready compoſed and united, by which every ſpecies of figure-printing could be performed for the tenth part of common coſt, printers always charging it double the price of letter-printing; and from the quantity of work done in that branch, this improvement alone would command every preference from the correctneſs, expedition, and cheapneſs of it.

This ſucceſs led to the conſideration, whether an improvement, with the advantages already deſcribed, could not be deviſed in printing with words?"

The author goes on to give ſome account of the experiments he made towards aſcertaining the number of words in the Engliſh language, which ſhews him to be poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſhare of acuteneſs and perſeverance.

"1ſt, A collection has been made of all the words in the Engliſh language from the beſt dictionaries, with the addition of tenſes, plurals, and degrees of compariſon, which amount to above one hundred thouſand.

2d, Collections alſo have been made of all the words contained in the miſcellaneous part of twenty newſpapers, the Spectator, and Common Prayer Book, which have been obtained in the following manner, as found by experience to have been the beſt mode of executing it in that ſtage of the proceſs, namely,—duplicates of every ſheet were procured, that each alternate ſide might be paſted over with white paper, in order to leave the whole of the words on both ſides perfect; which was done with the view of rendering it more tangible when divided into ſuch ſmall parts, every word being ſeparately cut out, and alſo to prevent confuſion from the parts of other words being ſeen on the oppoſite ſide.

The words, thus ſeparated, were then dropt into a caſe marked with the diviſions from one to ſixteen, according to the number of letters contained in each word; and by this means thoſe of two, three, four, or more letters, were diſtinctly collected. Then each diſtinct parcel were ſorted into another caſe, (containing twenty-ſix diviſions marked with the letters of the alphabet), agreeable to the commencing letter of the word. This produced all words alphabetically, conſiſting of two, three, four, five, &c. letters, in ſeparate parcels. The next ſeparation of thoſe parcels was, to place the ſame words together, and then poſt them into an alphabet, with the number of times marked to each, that had occurred in the whole; the intention of all which, was, to draw a proportion how many times particular words are to be repeated for the printing of one ſheet, and alſo to know what words are in general uſe. Not to mention technical terms, there is ſcarcely an author who has not three, four, or five favourite or neceſſary words for his ſubject, that are repeated perhaps in the whole from two hundred to a thouſand times; thus, the word *Spectator* in the Spectators, *Idea* in Locke's Works, &c.; but it muſt not be inferred, that to print theſe volumes, ſuch words are to be prepared in number one thouſand, or even five hundred times; on the contrary, if the proportion is drawn, they will be found ſcarcely to amount to ten or fifteen of each for one ſheet, and the decompoſition makes that number ſerve for every other.

The whole of the above could now be effected without the tedious methods then neceſſary, by poſting at once every word into a triformed alphabet; becauſe the ſubdiviſions of the ſecond and third commencing letter of each word for references are now obtained, by which every word is in a moment placed in its proper diviſion, and can be marked as often as it occurs, without repetition of the

ſame word; and this being upon the ſame principles as the practical fount for compoſitors, ſhews plainly the eaſe and expedition of it, from the facility and expedition of poſting every word from a leaf in any book. But before ſuch ſubdiviſions were known, (which could beſt be diſcovered by proceeding above in poſting words from newſpapers), they could only have been placed under the firſt commencing letter of the word, and this would cauſe ſuch a multiplicity of repetitions, digeſted under each letter of the alphabet, that it would take up more time, be far more liable to error, and require more ſubordinate poſtings to bring them into arrangement, ſo as to find them more eaſily than by the above proceedings; juſt ſo it would be with merchants, who poſted all their articles under the ſame commencing letters of the different names, inſtead of alſo keeping each name diſtinct, to contain thoſe articles particularly belonging to it.

This proceeding gave alſo a collection of ſingle and double words, which are conſtantly required from twenty to four or five hundred times in the printing one ſheet of any work whatever, which collection alone would abridge the compoſitor's work near one third. And here we cannot have a more lively idea of trade prejudices, than by conceiving compoſitors at work, and conſtantly compoſing certain words, conſiſting of four, five, or more letters, from a hundred or a thouſand times each in one day, and not having a quantity of ſuch words ready at hand, like ſingle figures, inſtead of being obliged to take up from four to ſometimes ten ſingle letters for every one, eſpecially it being ſo extremely ſimple and ſelf-evidently uſeful, and might be compriſed in a ſpace of leſs than two feet ſquare."

This ſecond proceſs further enabled the author to reject out of the firſt collection, words obſolete, technicals, vulgar, &c. which reduces the original collection to one fifth part.

He then proceeds to conſider the radices and terminations with the moſt common ſyllables and combinations of letters, and from the whole conceives "that not above 3500 words would be wanted for a complete fount, out of 100,000 and upwards, which at firſt view the language ſeems to conſiſt of."

After giving ſome further account of his progreſs, and anſwering ſome frivolous objections, which could hardly have been made by any perſon converſant with the ſubject, he draws from the whole the following concluſion.

"The acquiſition of ſuch an improvement to literature in general, muſt be deſirable, as it will remain a ſtandard of good orthography, and the author preſumes muſt go a great length in aſſiſting as a ſtandard for the language, ſhould it ever be again attempted. It is not ſubject to defects and errors, from the ignorance of compoſitors, and inattention of editors; alſo the expence of printing a work, conſequently of extending and communicating knowledge, will be ſo eaſy, that the moſt deſirable inſtruction, moral and ſcientific, contained in many valuable authors, which are totally out of the reach of any but the affluent, by being reprinted, could be ſold at one quarter of the preſent coſt: and the encouragement given by the legiſlature in the expiration of copy-right at a limited time, is a tacit approbation of any improvement to leſſen the expence of publication, and gives a latitude to this method for republiſhing numerous volumes. —There are alſo many large works only to be found in the libraries of the great, by being out of print, as it is technically expreſſed, and thereby much knowledge narrowly circumſcribed. The reaſon bookſellers don't reprint them is, that they muſt be certain of the ſale of ſeven or eight hundred copies at leaſt to clear their charges, and ſo great a ſale is very precarious; whereas by printing Logographically, the ſale of one hundred and fifty or two hundred copies, would defray all expences, and no work of any excellence but muſt command a greater."

To the above ideas we can in no ſhape ſubſcribe; as inſtead of reducing the price of books to a *quarter of the preſent coſt*, we very much queſtion whether, in its higheſt degree of improvement, the ſcheme could ever effectuate a reduction of even *one per cent.* For after a full conſideration of the plan, we do not think any ſaving can be made, except ſome ſmall, very ſmall trifle of the journeyman compoſitor's wages.

Whilſt we think, therefore, that in regard to lottery-liſts, intereſt-tables, and works of a ſimilar kind, the propoſed plan will be found to be a real improvement, we conceive, as far as it reſpects plain printing, it will be found to be far more curious than uſeful; and never can be adopted into general uſe with any view to the reduction of the price of books.

The

The Hiſtory of Henry III. (Laſt of the Houſe of Valois), King of France. 8vo. 6*s. bound.* Dilly.

HIſtory, in order to be either inſtructive or intereſting, muſt be written in full detail. For this reaſon, diſtinct hiſtories of ſingle periods are particularly valuable, as they give the writer an opportunity of ſpending the whole force of his induſtry in collecting, of his judgement in arranging, and of his genius and taſte in relating, the facts which belong to the period he undertakes. In writing a work of this kind, the hiſtorian ought, however, to be careful, that the portion of time within which he limits his narrative be ſuch as will comprehend ſome one entire ſeries of events, and give him an opportunity of bringing the principal tranſactions of the period to an iſſue.

On this judicious plan, Xenophon's Retreat of the Ten Thouſand, the Hiſtory of the Peloponneſian War, by Thucydides, Salluſt's Hiſtories of the Catilinarian Conſpiracy and the Jugurthan War, and many other ancient hiſtorical works, are formed. But ſeveral modern hiſtorians, dazzled, probably, by the ſplendour of a royal name, inſtead of being directed in the extent of their period by the nature of the events which appeared before them, have confined themſelves to the caſual limit of a ſingle life. Inſtead of taking, as the ſubject of their narrative, one of thoſe æras into which the great revolutions that have happened in every country naturally divides its hiſtory, they have choſen to write the hiſtory of the reign of ſome king or emperor.

Two obvious inconveniencies have ariſen from this method: the firſt is, that the prince, who is often very far from being the chief actor in the tranſactions of his reign, is brought forward into a more conſpicuous place in the picture than he deſerves; the other, that the work, conſidered as a hiſtory, is an imperfect piece, abrupt in its beginning, and unfiniſhed at the end.

Theſe defects, we are ſorry to obſerve, are but too ſtrongly marked in the work now before us, written (as we learn by the dedication) by James Garden. The author relates a detached portion of the French hiſtory, and breaks off in the midſt of the moſt intereſting tranſactions, becauſe his hero happens to be aſſaſſinated. The piece is executed with that mediocrity of merit which leaves little room either for praiſe or cenſure: we ſhall therefore only ſelect one paſſage, as a ſpecimen of the author's manner of writing—the narrative of the aſſaſſination of the Duke of Guiſe.

" At length affairs were arrived at an awful criſis. Guiſe having, by private canvaſs, aſſured himſelf of the ſupport of the deputies, was on the point of introducing into the aſſembly the buſineſs of his appointment to the general lieutenancy of the crown, by and with the authority of the eſtates. The King, daily loſing his influence and reputation, was drove to the laſt extremity: nor was he capable of defending the juſt rights and prerogatives of the crown, but by the death of the bold invader. Though urged to this deſperate meaſure, by the ſenſe of paſt and dread of future injuries, yet he had hitherto been reſtrained from putting into execution theſe vindictive deſigns by certain political reflections.

On Sunday, Dec. 18. the whole court was aſſembled in the queen-dowager's apartments, congratulating that princeſs on the marriage of her niece, Catharine of Lorrain, with the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. The monarch at an early hour withdrew into his cabinet, carrying with him thoſe two or three perſons in whom he placed his higheſt confidence. To theſe he then unfolded the ſecret of revenge, long labouring in his boſom, and requeſted their opinions and advice.

They were unanimous with regard to the neceſſity of reſtraining the daring enterprifes of Guiſe, but they differed with regard to the means of accompliſhing that neceſſary object.

The Marſhal D'Aumont was of opinion, that the King ſhould have that chieftain put to an immediate and violent death. Rambouglict, a lawyer by profeſſion, and a friend to legal forms, was of opinion, that the King ſhould proceed againſt him with all the formalities of the laws. While the fate of Guiſe was thus pending between the two expedients of impriſonment or death; the conſideration that the power of faction would interrupt all judicial proceedings, and reſcue the criminal from the hands of juſtice, inclined the balance in favour of the moſt cruel alternative.

Aſſaſſination was the reſult of their deliberations: to be perpetrated in the following manner.

The council generally aſſembled in a large

large ſaloon, from whence were private doors leading to the different rooms occupied by the King. On council days, the front door of the ſaloon was kept ſhut, and none ſuffered to enter, but thoſe who had a ſeat at that board, or were expreſsly ſummoned to appear.

On theſe days Guiſe attended, unaccompanied with that ſuite of friends and adherents, who on other occaſions never left his perſon. Henry and his private council therefore determined to execute the ſanguinary deſign againſt that nobleman, when thus unprotected by his powerful and numerous guards.

The next conſideration that offered, was the choice of proper perſons to perpetrate the deed. Grillon, colonel of the French guards, diſtinguiſhed for his daring courage and intrepidity, was, for many private reaſons, at enmity with the houſe of Guiſe. Henry, concluding that this officer would ſeize with pleaſure an opportunity of ſatiating his revenge, ſignified to him, in a private audience, the ſervice he wanted him to perform. But the generous feelings of honour, which animated the gallant veteran, revolted at the idea of treachery. "Sire," *replied the virtuous man*, "as your ſubject and ſervant, my life is at your Majeſty's diſpoſal; — as a ſoldier and a gentleman, I am not to act the part of an aſſaſſin—if it is your royal pleaſure, I am ready to call the Duke of Guiſe to a fair and equal combat; but to be the executioner of a life forfeited to the law, is an office unbecoming either my quality or profeſſion."

Nor was the monarch either ſurpriſed or offended at the honeſt warmth of this declaration; the character of Grillon for bluntneſs, and freedom of ſpeech, being as well known as his gallantry. Henry, therefore, ſatisfied with recommending the ſecret to his diſcretion, diſmiſſed him. The other replying, "That his honour would never ſuffer him to divulge the ſecrets of his maſter," went his way.

From the hour of this converſation till the 21ſt day of the month, Henry was in a ſtate of great perplexity. Lognac, a gentleman of the bedchamber, poſſeſſing a graceful perſon and elegant manners, had attracted the attention of the ſovereign, and was advancing rapidly to the rank of minion. Henry diſcloſed to this perſon his deſign; and as he had not on this occaſion to encounter either the nice punctilios of honour, or the nobler feelings of humanity, he was ſucceſsful beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations. Lognac readily undertook the enterpriſe; which he engaged to perform, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the King's bodyguard, whoſe fortunes depended on his protection.

The morning of the 23d day of the month was fixed on for the projected aſſaſſination. On the 22d, Henry, entering the council-chamber, requeſted of the members to aſſemble early the following day, *that* ſome affairs of conſequence might be expedited previous to the approaching holidays; *that* they might enjoy the feſtival of Chriſtmas with minds totally abſtracted from public buſineſs, and be enabled to attend to their religious duties and domeſtic affairs, without interruption.

Notwithſtanding Henry's utmoſt exertions to preſerve the ſecret, ſome ſuſpicion of his deſigns tranſpired. A confuſed report was imparted to Guiſe, who inſtantly conſulted with the Cardinal of Guiſe, and Archbiſhop of Lyons, what meaſures ought to be embraced in conſequence of that alarming intelligence.

The Cardinal inſiſted with ſuch warmth on the neceſſity of his brother's departure from Blois, that orders were inſtantly iſſued for that purpoſe. But the Archbiſhop ſo ſtrongly reprobated the meaſure, that theſe directions were as ſuddenly countermanded.

This prelate expatiated on the folly of crediting an idle and vague report, unſupported by any probable circumſtances. He granted, indeed, that his adverſaries might employ ſimilar artifices to defeat his nomination to the general lieutenancy of the crown, by inducing him to retire at the very moment when the eſtates were diſpoſed to confer upon him that high dignity.

Then enumerating the various changes that his departure would produce — the loſs of influence—and ſubverſion of the league; he concluded, "that even were the danger certain, Guiſe ought to face it boldly, as the moſt honourable expedient; rather than by a baſe deſertion of his friends, ſacrifice his authority and reputation to perſonal ſafety."

The Duke D'Elbœuf arriving at this inſtant, and learning the cauſe of the preſent conſultation, approved highly of the Archbiſhop's advice. He ſaid that Guiſe was accompanied by ſuch a band of friends equally numerous and affectionate, that the

the King would not dare to conceive, much less to hazard, the execution of so bold a project. He wondered that Guise should suffer himself to be terrified by a phantom of royalty, which he had so often insulted with impunity, and ever held in the highest contempt.

Guise, thus animated by the presumption of his nearest friends and connections, resumed his wonted intrepidity. He determined to wait the conclusion of the estates; and heard with unconcern those whispers of impencing danger, which continued to circulate through the court.

On the evening of the 22d, Henry directed Larchiant, captain of his guard, to reinforce his guard the following morning, and station a party at the door of the council-chamber. He particularly instructed that officer to arrange this service with such circumspection, as not to awaken any suspicions in the mind of Guise. Larchiant, eager to gratify his sovereign, embraced the following expedient:

The guards being much in arrears, he formed a memorial to the council in the name of the soldiers, requesting payment of the sums due. Having collected a large party of the guards, he waited upon Guise, on the return of that nobleman from the royal apartments. Presenting to him the petition, he supplicated his support at the council-board: and added, that he and his men would take the liberty of waiting on him again, the following morning, to remind him of their requests.

To this address, Guise with his accustomed affability and politeness, replied, "that he would pay every attention to their memorial."

On the 23d Henry rose early in the morning, and under the pretence of business, dismissed his attendants in waiting. Revol, the secretary of state, and Bastide, a man of uncommon bravery, were early in the cabinet by the King's appointment. Saint-Pris, an old domestic, was stationed in the royal bed-chamber; the Count de Therms, a relation of Epernon's, was in the wardrobe. Two pages, Lognac and his accomplices, were posted in the anti-chamber to the cabinet.

While these arrangements were making, the council was assembling. The Cardinals of Gondi and Vendome, the Marshals D'Aumont and De Retz, the keeper of the seal, Mess. D'O and Rambougliet, the Cardinal of Guise, and Archbishop of Lyons, were already present. The Duke of Guise at length arrived. He was accompanied by Larchiant, and a body of soldiers, to the door of the saloon. These forming themselves into two ranks remained without; waiting, in appearance, for an answer to their petition.

The castle-gate was instantly shut; a circumstance which occasioned a foreboding in the town, of the melancholy scene going to be acted. Pelicart, secretary to Guise, writing upon a scrap of paper, "If you are yet alive make your escape," folded it in an handkerchief.—He dispatched a page in all haste to the castle, and instructed him to say, that his Lord had left the pocket-handkerchief behind him upon his toilet. But the messenger was not permitted to enter.

Guise, on his arrival, sat down by the fire. He was seized with a kind of fainting and weakness, which he soon shook off. Whether this indisposition was occasioned by a sudden thought of danger rushing into his mind, in consequence of the various warnings he had received; or, by the presentiment of an impending misfortune, when (as some pretend) nature, prophetic of the future, shudders and recoils with the dreadful apprehension; or whether, as his adversaries alledged, it proceeded from a too free indulgence the preceding night, in his amours with a certain lady of the court; are points which the historian cannot determine *. Having soon recovered his wonted spirits, Guise was summoned by the King to attend him in his closet. Rising from his chair, he saluted the Lords of the council with that grace and politeness which distinguished this accomplished nobleman, and passed into the anti-chamber. Here, instead of the usual attendants, he was surprised with the view of Lognac and his accomplices.—Proceeding forwards to enter the cabinet, he stooped down to raise the curtain. The assassins instantly assaulted him while in that bending attitude. Without uttering a word he fell dead upon the spot; having been only able to half unsheath his sword.

The Cardinal of Guise, and Archbishop of Lyons, were immediately arrested: they were conducted to a private chamber, and were strictly guarded.

The Cardinal of Bourbon, who, from

* Davila, delle guerre civili di Francia.

age and infirmities kept his bed, was alſo arreſted. The Prince of Joinville, (now become Duke of Guiſe); Charles of Lorrain, Duke D'Elbœuf; Charles of Savoy, Duke of Nemours; and Anne of Eſte, Ducheſs of Nemours, and mother of the Guiſes, were likewiſe arreſted.

The caſtle gates were then opened, and the garriſon largely reinforced. Richlieu, grand prevot of the hotel, was detached into the town. He ſeized upon the Lieutenant of Amiens, the Count of Briſac, and Du Bois-Dauphin, who were the firſt confidents of the deceaſed. He took the Preſident de Neiulli; la Chapelle Marteau; Compan and Cott Blanch; theſe were the deputies from Paris, and chief incendiaries of all the commotions and inſurrections in that capital. Pelicart, Guiſe's ſecretary, was taken, and the papers belonging to that chief. Theſe diſcovered all the ſecrets of the party; and contained an account of the ſums of money received from Spain, which amounted, according to report, to upwards of two millions of ducats.

Many others, marked out by the cabinet for deſtruction, eſcaped the preſent danger, either by a timely flight or by concealment.

The body of the deceaſed was covered with a green cloth, and laid, till further orders, in a private room.

Thus periſhed Henry of Lorrain Duke of Guiſe, reſpectable for an illuſtrious anceſtry, but more diſtinguiſhed for his own eminent and ſuperior abilities. He was quick of comprehenſion;—prudent in council;—vigorous in enterpriſe;—intrepid in action. He diſplayed, in every extreme of fortune, the greateſt equanimity. He poſſeſſed an impenetrable ſecrecy;—a profound diſſimulation;—his genius was pliant, lively, enterpriſing, and fertile in expedients. He was capable of the moſt arduous affairs, and in every reſpect equal to the times in which he lived.

His manners were popular; his liberality extreme. His converſation was inſinuating, and calculated to captivate the affections and approbation of the public.

He excelled in every perſonal accompliſhment and attraction.

His countenance expreſſed a rare aſſemblage of dignity and of ſweetneſs.—His conſtitution was robuſt—his body was inured to fatigues;—capable of enduring, by the habits of patience and temperance, every hardſhip of a military life. His ſtrength, dexterity, and agility were ſo powerful, that, covered with all his armour, he could ſwim againſt the current of the moſt rapid ſtreams.—In all athletic and military exerciſes he vanquiſhed the moſt experienced teachers.

The vigour of his body, and the powers of his mind, thus co-operating together, formed a character, which not only acquired the admiration of the public, but even won the eſteem of his enemies.

Nor were theſe ſhining perfections unaccompanied with a mixture of human frailty and error. Duplicity and diſſimulation were qualities congenial with his natural diſpoſition. Vain-glory and ambition, were paſſions which influenced every action of his life. He early embraced the government of the Catholic faction. Afterwards, the neceſſity of counterploting the ſecret artifices of the court, involved him in great and extraordinary projects of ambition; which, added to a vain and raſh preſumption in his own abilities and influence, conducted him incautiouſly to his ruin."

How wretched muſt have been the ſtate of that government, which required the aſſaſſin's dagger to protect it! How weak, as well as wicked, the prince who could form the deſign of defending himſelf by ſuch vile means! How ſavage the manners, or abject the ſpirit of the people, who could ſuffer the baſe deſign to be carried into execution under the royal mandate, without vindicating the injured rights of humanity! Such outrages as theſe had never been committed, had mankind been careful to inſtruct their governors, that the laws, which they frame and execute, are no leſs binding upon themſelves than upon their ſubjects. M.

Scottiſh Publications.

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IRISH PARLIAMENT.

April 2. The order of the day for receiving the report of the committee on the manufactures being read, Mr Gardner rose, and after expressing his regret that the business had fallen into so weak hands, said, "The motion, Sir, I intend to make, is not a motion of opposition: it has never been my practise to bring on motions to embarrass administration. But at the same time that I hold it the duty of every member of parliament to support the government in what is necessary and right, I look upon it to be also his duty to speak to them what they ought to do. This is not a measure originating in any improper place, or backed by any improper proceedings. The people have come to you, in a proper and becoming manner, with all humility. Why, then, Sir, this is a measure of necessity. The famishing, the miserable situation of this country must be shocking to every man of humanity. Let us, Sir, for a moment contrast their condition with that of the people of England.—The people of England may be said, in the scripture phrase, to be the land—the hills and valleys sing with joy. I never go into that kingdom but I feel myself elated when I look around me; the people well lodged, well clothed, well fed. But I own I feel a depression when I reflect upon the miserable fellow-creatures I have left behind me. It is true, Sir, you have people to tend your flocks; but they cannot touch the meat they help to guard. As to raiment, they have scarcely any: and as for their houses, I declare I do not think an Englishman would suffer his beast to lie in such hovels. When, Sir, we thus view the different situations of the people in these two countries, it is natural for us to inquire into the cause of this difference. Are Irishmen less capable by nature of earning themselves a livelihood than the people of England? Are their constitutions worse, or their appetites greater? Is there any disadvantage in the nature of our climate, or the situation of our country, such as prevents our prosperity? As to the first point, no men I believe on earth are more active or better qualified for labour than the people of Ireland; no men can bear hardships better, or can be contented with less subsistence.—As to our climate, it is the most temperate we could desire; and our country by situation is well adapted for the general mart of Europe.—To what causes then is the evil to be attributed?—to the vast importation of foreign articles, by which a home consumption is denied to our manufacture; and there are many things which contribute to favour this importation.—The greatness of the capital of the British merchant must ever give him a superiority. The British dealer can give two years credit, the Irish manufacturer only six months—Why, it is natural for the retailer to purchase on the longer credit, because he has a year and six months credit on his money.

Now, Sir, what have been the remedies which we have endeavoured to provide?—a non-importation agreement. That while it lasted had some effect; but it was but temporary, and by no means general. Another expedient was, establishing manufactories here. But, Sir, these have ended generally in the ruin of those who attempted it; for the English riders immediately give notice to their employers when a manufactory is going to be set up: the consequence is, the British merchant resolves to lose for a time, sends over an abundance of the commodity, sells it cheaper than it can possibly be wrought, and totally overthrows his rival. Now, Sir, another expedient was, opening our export trade; and I never shall arraign that measure; it was conducted by gentlemen whose memory I shall ever revere, and whom I never think of without emotions which I cannot express: but, Sir, an export trade is beginning at the wrong end; unless there is a home consumption, it will never avail.—The home consumption is what gives money and spirit to the undertaker. Without money he cannot pay the men whom he employs, and that money is only to be had by home consumption. Seeing then the remedies that have been applied are ineffectual, let us now see what may be successful; and in this let us copy the conduct of England, of France, and other commercial countries; and that is, by protecting our manufactures at home.

Woollens are no doubt the staple of this kingdom, as well as England; and that it was always considered as such, the best history of commerce assures us of, as it appears that in the reign of Edward III. there was a considerable export of woollens from Ireland, from which time, until 1698, we enjoyed, under Magna Charta, every advantage of a free trade, and were included in every commercial benefit with G. Britain. In 1639, our exports were double the imports, and the shipping increased double its quantity in the ten years preceding. In 1677, the quantity of woollens exported from Ireland, after supplying in full the home consumption, amounted to 70,521 l. and in that year the balance of trade in favour of Ireland was 419,000 l.—a most enormous sum, when the value of money at that time with this is comparatively considered. In 1698, the unjust restriction was laid on our woollens, from which the most fatal consequences happened to England as well as to Ireland; the manufacturers for want of employment went from hence to France, and not only established them there, but they continue to be smuggled from this kingdom ever since.

I am bold to say, Britain lost America by oppressing

oppreſſing Ireland; for Iriſh emigrants formed the beſt part of the American army, and the Iriſh language was ſpoken in the ranks. —We got a free trade in 1779, but how can we ever expect to export an article with which we cannot furniſh our home conſumption?—Before England protected her manufactures, the balance of trade was againſt her 139,000l. a-year; and the imports from France were annually computed at 1,500,000l.: and afterwards, in Sir W. Davenant's time, inſtead of importing, the export from England of woollens amounted to 5,000,000l. the woollens made for home conſumption 6,000,000l. amounting together to 11,000,000l. which alone has ſince raiſed Britain to the pinnacle of greatneſs ſhe roſe to in 1763. And even after the laſt unſucceſsful war, we ſee her great, feared, and reſpected, with a debt of 240,000,000l. to ſupport a grandeur no nation ſince the Romans has arrived at. Gentlemen fear for the linen manufacture, but I do not. England will never reſtrain our linens, becauſe ſhe cannot ſupply her home conſumption of herſelf, and ſhe can get none ſo cheap or ſo good as ſhe can get from us; but if ſhe did, we ſhould find ſome other market, and perhaps ſhe only would be a loſer in the change."

Mr Gardiner afterwards read the following reſolutions:

1. That many of the trading people of this kingdom were in the greateſt calamity and diſtreſs.

2. That the importation of foreign articles into this kingdom had conſiderably increaſed for a ſeries of years, and ſtill continued to do ſo.

3. That it was neceſſary for parliament to interfere and alleviate the preſent diſtreſſes of the people.

He then moved the firſt reſolution.

Mr Hartley ſeconded the motion.

Mr Foſter moved, that the Houſe do immediately reſolve into a committee of ways and means to take the whole report into conſideration.

The queſtion on the amendment being put, there appeared, Ayes 110, Noes 38.

Mr Gardiner then, in the committee, moved a reſolution ſimilar to the above, which, on a diviſion, was alſo loſt, 223 to 37.—Thus the important queſtion of *protecting duties* has ſhared the ſame fate with that of a *reform* *.

On April 5. Mr Foſter acquainted the Speaker that two men had been taken into cuſtody this day, being part of a riotous mob who had forced into the Houſe and gallery, and there behaved in a moſt outrageous and inſulting manner to the members, threatening their lives, and calling to them for part of the money which they alledged had been given to them as bribes from England, to vote againſt the protecting duties: and moved, that the two men, Richard Barns and John Cathman, be brought to the bar; which being done accordingly, and making no defence, they were, on the motion of Mr Foſter, ordered to Newgate.

Ordered an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, praying he would order the Attorney-General to proſecute thoſe men for the riot and outrage.

Mr Foſter then produced a newſpaper publiſhed this day, called the Volunteers Journal; in which was portrayed a perſon hanging in effigy, and under it moſt inflammatory and libellous paragraphs; which being read by the clerk, Mr Foſter moved, That the ſaid paper is an infamous and ſeditious libel, tending to alienate and ſow diſaffection between G. Britain and this kingdom, diſreſpectful to government, and dangerous to the lives and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects, &c. and that P. Donelly the printer, and W. Bingley the publiſher, be forthwith brought to the bar in cuſtody of the Serjeant at arms. Reſolved and ordered accordingly.

The meſſengers not being able to find the above printer and publiſher, Mr Foſter moved an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, that he will offer a reward for apprehending the printer, publiſher, and writer of the libel. Ordered accordingly.

Mr Foſter, April 6. ſaid, that ſince the proceedings in the Houſe yeſterday reſpecting the libellous papers, two other publications of a ſimilar nature had appeared, one in the Evening Chronicle, printed by F. Roſs; and the other in the Freeman's Journal, printed alſo by F. Roſs; for which reaſon he moved like reſolutions to thoſe of yeſterday, namely, that the Serjeant at Arms bring F. Roſs in cuſtody to the bar. Ordered accordingly.

A committee having been appointed to take into conſideration the conduct of the magiſtrates during the riots, Mr Foſter reported that they had come to the following reſolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor received a notice at nine o'clock on Monday morning, from Secretary Orde, that riots were intended, and ſaw a hand-bill inciting tumultuous riſings.

Reſolved, That notwithſtanding, he did not take any ſtep to prevent the tumultuous riſings on Monday laſt.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Lord Mayor has not acted with the caution and prudence that became a Chief Magiſtrate."

The

* [*The queſtion for a reform in the Iriſh parliament was rejected by a great majority on the 20th of March.*]

The Prime Serjeant moved, that the name of Thomas Green be inſerted after the words "Lord Mayor;" which being agreed to, the firſt and laſt reſolutions were carried without a diviſion; on the ſecond there appeared, Ayes 35, Noes 7; Majority 28.

On April 7. Rt Hon. John Foſter ſaid, he had full and ſufficient evidence, that the paper intitled the Volunteers Journal is the property of Matthew Carey, and publiſhed by him. He therefore moved, that Matthew Carey be brought to the bar, in cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. Ordered.

The ſerjeant at arms reported, that in obedience to the order of the Houſe, he had gone to the place in Abbey-ſtreet, where he was informed M. Carey, the printer of the Volunteers Journal was to be found, and that he there ſaw him, but that he had effected his eſcape.

Mr Foſter moved, that an addreſs be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, requeſting that he will pleaſe to iſſue his proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending Mr Carey.

The publiſher of the Freeman's Journal was then examined at the bar. He ſaid, that the direction and ſuperintendence of the publications was in a committee that he could not name; and that his journeymen had, as was uſual, copied the Dublin paragraphs from the papers of Monday, and in particular had copied the paragraphs that had fallen under the diſpleaſure of the Houſe, from the Volunteers Journal, and other papers; and when they took that copy, he did not know the Houſe had ſignified its diſpleaſure. —The publiſher was diſcharged.

Next day the order for the attendance of the Belfaſt printers, and Rob. Joy ſen. was diſcharged.

Mr Foſter then preſented "a bill to ſecure the liberty of the preſs, by preventing the publication of falſe, ſeditious, and ſlanderous libels;" which was read a firſt time.

On the ſecond reading, April 10. Mr Crofton ſaid, this bill is of a moſt ſerious and important nature; it goes to endanger the liberty of the preſs, and requires mature deliberation; for which reaſon he moved, That the ſecond reading ſhould be poſtponed to the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

Mr Foſter oppoſed the motion. He ſaid that the publications of the preſs had grown of late to ſuch a height of licentiouſneſs, that even his conduct in parliament had been moſt groſsly miſrepreſented. He had been charged with bringing into parliament a bill for taking off the bounty on linens, which every gentleman who heard him muſt know to be falſe.

Sir Ed. Newnham warned the houſe againſt convulſing the nation; for all Ireland would be againſt it, as it ſtruck at the remaining liberty of the people.

The queſtion was then put, and there appeared, Ayes 20, Noes 71.—The bill was then read a ſecond time.

In a committee, April 13. Sir Ed. Crofton ſtill oppoſed the bill, and again moved to put off the conſideration of it to the 1ſt of Auguſt.

Mr Hartley reprobated the bill as ſubverſive of the liberties of the ſubject, and an innovation of the conſtitution.

The Attorney-General was ſurpriſed that any gentleman wiſhed to put a ſtop to a bill to prevent ſeditious papers, and which treated of murders, treaſons, &c. He ſaid, he would mention a fact which had come to his own knowledge. Two men, now in priſon, were excited by the inflammatory publications to join with others in a horrid plot of aſſaſſination. That there was a long liſt of members of that Houſe to be murdered; that he was of the number; and that they were to receive 100l. for every one whom they ſhould aſſaſſinate. That he would venture his life and fortune for the diſcovery of ſuch villains; and that he believed there was not a member of that Houſe who would countenance ſuch atrocious proceedings. He was certain that the Hon. Gentleman who prepared the bill, would be as far from introducing any thing that militated againſt the liberty of the preſs as any gentleman who oppoſed the bill. As for himſelf, were any government ſo profligate and wicked as to introduce a meaſure inimical to the liberty of the preſs, he would ſpend his laſt guinea to oppoſe it.

The clauſe for compelling the recogniſance before one of the Barons of Exchequer was withdrawn—The report of the commitee was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be ingroſſed. Next day the bill was read a third time, and paſſed.—This bill, after ſome oppoſition, paſſed the Houſe of Lords on April 19.

The proviſions of the above bill, as originally framed, were, that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newſpaper ſhould be entered upon oath at the ſtamp-office; and that the printer ſhould enter into recognizance of 500l. to anſwer all civil ſuits that ſhould be inſtituted againſt him; and that he ſhould take no money for putting in or leaving out any ſlanderous or abuſive articles under a very ſevere penalty.

On April 21. Mr Matthew Carey, printer of the Volunteers Journal, was brought to the bar in the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms. He was informed by the Speaker that he was not obliged to anſwer any interrogatories tending to criminate himſelf. The obnoxious paragraphs being read, the Speaker aſked the priſoner what he had to urge for himſelf. He ſaid, his cauſe was before a court of juſtice; he would not ſpeak on the ſubject to the Houſe, which, he ſaid, had no right to take cogniſance of it. He complained of the uſage of the ſerjeant at arms, [illegible] Lestrange.

The Speaker ſaid, that an inquiry would be made into the conduct of the ſerjeant at arms, and that he ſhould have juſtice on that as upon every other occaſion.

Mr Foſter then moved, "That Matthew Carey, in publiſhing the ſaid libel, is guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this Houſe." After a ſhort debate, on the queſtion being put, there appeared, Ayes 68, Noes 15.

Next day, April 21. the committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr Leſtrange towards Mr Matthew Carey, after a ſtrict examination, came to the following reſolution: "That the conduct of T. Leſtrange towards Matthew Carey, while a priſoner in his cuſtody, was ſtrictly conſiſtent with his duty to this Houſe, in point of caution, firmneſs, and humanity." And next day the Houſe paſſed this reſolution unanimouſly.

In the Houſe of Lords, April 14. a bill for preventing Lord Viſcount Strangford from voting either by himſelf or proxy, in this or any future parliament, was read a firſt time; and ordered that he be ſerved with a copy thereof. It was read a third time and paſſed on the 17th.

This bill was read a firſt time in the Houſe of Commons on April 22. as alſo an abſtract of the proceedings relative to his Lordſhip's conduct on a late occaſion in the Upper Houſe.

Ordered, that ſaid bill undergo a ſecond reading to-morrow, and that his Lordſhip be ſerved immediately with a copy of this order, that he may make any defence he chuſes at the bar. It was accordingly read a ſecond time on the 23d; and the queſtion for committing the bill for next day was carried with only one diſſenting voice.—A meſſenger proved the ſervice of the copy of the order and bill on Lord Strangford; and F. Gorman, Eſq; proved that his Lordſhip acknowledged the letter from the Lords, which he produced.

In a committee of the whole Houſe on Lord Strangford's bill, April 24 the Right Hon. John Foſter moved an amendment, by reciting in the preamble the circumſtances which had compelled parliament to puniſh this unfortunate Nobleman, and by ſetting out at large the letter which he had written to Mr Rochfort.

The Provoſt, who had juſt entered the committee while Mr Foſter was ſpeaking, declared his hearty approbation of this amendment; and ſaid, that he had come down to the Houſe for the purpoſe of making a ſimilar one himſelf, if the Rt Hon. Gentleman had not anticipated him. The act he ſaid would be a great hiſtorical monument of the virtue of the Lords; and he thought it would be but juſtice to their Lordſhips to inform after ages of the evidence upon which they had proceeded. He thought it alſo juſtice to the feelings and character of the young Nobleman who would probably ſucceed the preſent unfortunate Peer, and who promiſed to be an ornament to his country, that the particular act of corruption, for the puniſhment of which the bill was paſſed, ſhould be ſpecified. For theſe reaſons he approved of the amendment, though he had by no means relinquiſhed his former opinion, that impeachment was the regular mode of proceeding in this caſe; at the ſame time he defied it might not be ſuppoſed, that he either intended by that mode to delay the public juſtice of the nation, or to inflict a more ſevere puniſhment; both were equally foreign to his intention.

The bill as amended paſſed the committee, was reported to the Houſe, and there paſſed without a diſſenting voice *.

The Rt Hon. J. Foſter obſerved that there would not be any buſineſs ready for the Houſe till towards the 11th or 12th of May, at which time the return of the tranſmitted bills might be expected; he therefore moved the Houſe to adjourn to Tueſday the 11th of May.

Sir Edward Crofton. I riſe, Mr Speaker, to lay before the Houſe ſome information on a ſubject of the moſt alarming nature, the moſt violent and dangerous ſtretch of power that ever was attempted in a free country! I mean the impriſoning two poor men in the Caſtle-yard, without any proceſs of law, or without any examination or information being given againſt them before a magiſtrate. I was informed of this circumſtance laſt night, and this morning I went to the Caſtle-yard, and found it true. There I ſaw the poor men confined; a centinel with a fixed bayonet in the room with them; another without ſide their door. I aſked them if there was an examination ſworn againſt them? They ſaid they knew of none. Whether they had ſworn againſt any one? They anſwered no.

* *The reaſon of the above proceedings againſt Lord Strangford is ſaid to be founded on the following circumſtance.—The great Ely cauſe, on which there appeared an equal diviſion of ſentiment, gave the Noble Peer above mentioned an idea of ſerving himſelf, without doing a violence to the truth of his opinion; and therefore he imprudently wrote a letter to one of the parties, that if they would give him a certain ſum of money, he would give his vote on that ſide of the queſtion. The letter was inſtantly laid before the Houſe of Peers, and the conſequences are the bill above mentioned. Lord Strangford is a very old man, of ſlender fortune, a clergyman, and has a large family. He reſides within a few miles of Dublin.*

And

And whether they were confined againſt their will? They ſaid they were. I then went to the Crown-office, and found that there were not indeed any examinations againſt theſe men, nor had they ſworn againſt any one. I do therefore conſider this as a moſt daring and violent ſtretch of power, and which though exerciſed in the caſe of two very poor men, may ſoon be extended to us all; I think therefore this Houſe, as guardians of the people's rights, called upon to enquire into this dark affair; and if the Rt Hon. Gentleman will withdraw his motion of adjournment, I will move, that William Hall, Deputy town-major, the perſon who holds thoſe men in cuſtody, do forthwith attend the bar of this Houſe.

The Prime Serjeant ſaid, he was ſorry to ſee the honeſt nature of the Hon. Baronet impoſed upon by ſome deſigning miſcreant, as he had the moſt ſincere affection for him, and entertained the higheſt opinion of the honourable principles on which he acted; but had it been a perſon of leſs eſtabliſhed character, he would ſay he had done wrong, and that the court of King's bench ought to attach him for tampering with the King's evidences, for ſuch were the perſons whom he had ſeen, and not priſoners, as had been repreſented. They were perſons who had given information of a moſt dangerous conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate certain members of the Houſe; and they were kept under the protection of a guard, as much for the ſafety of their lives, as to prevent their being tampered with, or ſpirited away, as Finucane had been. It was highly probable, nay, it muſt be true, as the Hon Baronet had ſaid it, that thoſe men, not knowing him or his rank and conſequence, had not explained truly their ſituation to him; and it was alſo probable, that thoſe perſons who ſo anxiouſly ſolicited to procure the removal of thoſe men to the common goal, had ſet on the Hon. Baronet to procure it, did it in order to have an opportunity of tampering with men whoſe evidence might endanger their ſafety. But he was well ſatisfied that if the Hon. Baronet had ſeen the matter in this light, he never would have interfered in it; he was a man that loved good order, and would himſelf be the firſt to ſee the laws executed; and he muſt be conſcious of the impropriety of diſcloſing the King's evidence in a buſineſs ſo black as that which had been mentioned: he would have held it, no doubt, an high crime in the caſe of the hooghers at Ruſcommon. But though the Hon Baronet has been deceived, I reſpect the principle by which he is actuated: that regard for the liberty of the ſubject, by which he is impelled to make this inquiry, muſt ever do him honour. I love and eſteem oppoſition founded on ſuch principles: it is ever neceſſary in a free ſtate like ours; but as I know no man holds aſſaſſins in greater abhorrence than the Hon. Baronet, I truſt that, now he is informed of the true reaſon for guarding theſe men in the Caſtle-yard, he will not preſs his motion, as they have a remedy in their hands if they think themſelves oppreſſed, which is not at all the caſe, by applying for an *Habeas Corpus*, and would hereafter have ample retribution.

Sir E Crofton withdrew his oppoſition to the queſtion of adjournment.

Alderman Warren, before the breaking up of the Houſe, begged leave to inform gentlemen of the alarming degree to which emigration was now taking place: many ſhips had lately ſailed with multitudes of people on board; and there were now three ſhips in the harbour, each of which would carry away perhaps 300 perſons. He had gone on board thoſe ſhips, and he was ſorry to find the perſons emigrating were not the profligate, the idle, and diſſolute, but the ſober, the honeſt, and induſtrious country people, many of them from the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, ſpinners and combers, who all declared that they tore themſelves away from their native country, becauſe they could not procure ſubſiſtence in it. This, the Alderman ſaid, was an evil that ought to be ſtopped, not by any violent coercive meaſure, but by making the people happy, and finding employment for them at home. He therefore mentioned the ſubject, that Gentlemen might conſider it during the receſs; and he declared, that the man who could deviſe an effectual remedy would be intitled to the thanks of his country indeed.

The queſtion of adjournment to the 11th of May paſſed unanimouſly.

Account of Wheat and Flour exported from Canada, from 1772, when the exports commenced, to 1783.

	In 1772. *Buſhels of Wheat*	In 1773. *Buſhels of Wheat*	In 1774. *Buſhels of Wheat.*
To Great Britain	5,940	3,300	49,871
To Brit. Colonies	22,811	30,711	1,004
To ſouthern parts of Europe	126,056	320,545	412,619
Total,	154,807	354,556	463,494

In 1775, 1776, and 1777, the export was inconſiderable; ſince that time, no wheat has been exported, nor before that time any flour.

In 1778, about 3000 barrels of flour were ſhipped for Halifax and New York, where the war had occaſioned it to be very dear.—In 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, the ſcarcity in Canada was ſuch, that all exportation of bread, flour, or wheat, was prohibited. In the beginning of ſummer 1783, about 1500 barrels of flour were exported to Halifax and Newfoundland, and none to any other place.

r. annexed to a member's name ſignifies that he is rechoſen for the ſame place.
n. a new member, or one who was not in laſt parliament.
d. after the name of a place,—return diſputed.——d. r. double return.
W. after the name of a place—Wales; *C.* Cinque-Port.
Thoſe without any diſtinction were in laſt parliament, but are not choſen for their former ſeats.

ENGLAND.

Abingdon, Berkſhire, Loveden, E. Lovedon, r.
Agmondeſham, Bucks, W. Drake ſen. r. W. Drake jun. r.
St Alban's, Hertf. Col. W. C. Sloper r. Hon. T. Grimſton n.
Aldborough, in Suff. P. C. Creſpigny r. S. Salt.
Aldborough, in York. J. G. Knight n. R. P. Arden.
Andover, Hamp. Sir J. Griffin Griffin r. B. Lethicullier r.
Angleſea county, W. N. Bayly n.
Appleby, Weſt. J. L. Gower n. R. Penn n.
Arundel, Suſſ. T. Fitzherbert r. E. of Surrey.
Aſhburton, Dev. d. Sir R. Palke r. R. Mackreth.
Aylesbury, Bucks, Sir T. Halifax n. T. Wrightſon n.
Banbury, Oxf. Lord North r.
Barnſtaple, Dev. J. Cleveland r. W. Devaynes n.
Bath, Som. J. J. Pratt r. Abel Moyſey r.
Beaumaris, Angl. W. Hon. Hugh Forteſcue n.
Bedfordſhire, Earl of Upper Oſſory r. Andrew St John r.
Bedford town, Sam. Whitbread r. W. Colhoun n.
Bedwin, Wilts, Marq. of Graham, R. Manners n.
Beeralſton, Devon. Viſc. Fielding r. E. of Mornington n.
Berkſhire, H. J. Pye n. G. Vanſittart n.
Berwick upon Tweed, Northumb. Lord Delaval r. John Vaughan r.
Beverly, York. J. Pennyman r. Sir C. Sykes n.
Bewdly, Worc. Lord Weſtcote r.
Biſhop's Caſtle, Shrop. W. Clive r. H. Strachey r.
Bletchingley, Surry, J. Nicholls r. J. Kenrick r.
Boſcaſtle, Cornw. Sir J. Morſhead, T. Hunt n.
Boroughbridge, York. Viſc. Palmerſton, Sir R. Sutton.
Boſſiney, Cornw. Hon. C. Stuart r. B. Gaſcoyne ſen.
Boſton, Linc. Sir P. Burrell r. D. Watherſtone n.
Brackley, Northamp. Tim. Caſwall r. J. W. Egerton r.
Bramber, Suſſ. Sir H. Gouch r. D. Pulteney n.
Brecon county, W. C. Morgan r.
Brecon town, W. Sir C. Gould r.
Bridgenorth, Shrop. T. Whitmore r. If. H. Browne n.
Bridgewater, Som. d. A. Poulett r. Adm. A. Hood n.
Bridport, Dorſ. T. Scott r. C. Strut n.
Briſtol city, Som. M. Brickdale r. H. Cruger n.
Buckinghamſhire, W. W. Grenville, J. Aubrey r.
Buckingham town, J. Grenville, jun. r. Edm. Nugent n.
Callington or Kellington, Corn. J. Call n. Paul Orchard n.
Calne, Wiltſhire, Iſaac Barré r. J. Townſhend r.
Cambridgeſhire, Ph. York r. Sir H. Peyton r.
Cambridge Univerſity, W. Pitt, E. of Euſton.
Cambridge town, J. W. Adeane r. J. Mortlock n.
Camelford, Cornw. J. Macpherſon r. J. Philips n.
Canterbury city, Kent. G. Gipps r. Ch. Robinſon r.
Cardiff town, Glam. W. Sir H. Macworth r.
Cardiganſhire, W. E. of Liſburne r.
Cardigan town, W. J. Campbell r.
Carliſle, Cumb. E. of Surry r. Ed. Norton n.
Carmarthenſhire, W. Sir W. Manſell n.
Carmarthen town, W. J. G. Phillips r.
Carnarvonſhire, W. J. Parry r.
Carnarvon town, W. Glynn Wynn r.
Caſtleriſing, Norf. C. Boone, W. Sneyd n.
Cheſhire, Sir R. S. Cotton r. J. Crewe r.
Cheſter city, Hon. T. Groſvenor r. R. W. Bootle r.
Chicheſter city, Suſſ. T. Steele r. G. W. Thomas n.
Chippenham, Wilts. G. Fludyer r. J. Dawkins r.
Chriſtchurch, Hamp. Sir J. Harris r. Sir J. Frederick r.
Cirencester, Glouc. Ld Apſley r. S. Blackwell r.
Clitheroe, Lanc. J. Lee r. T. Liſter r.
Cockermouth, Cumb. J. Lowther r. J. C. Satterthwaite n.
Colcheſter, Eſſex, d. Sir Edm. Affleck r. Chr. Potter n.
Corfcaſtle, Dorſ. H. Banks r. Ja. Bond r.
Cornwall county, Sir W. Lemon r. Sir W. Moleſworth.
Coventry city, War. J. Wilmot r. Sir S. Gideon.
Cricklade, Wilts. d. R. Adamſon n. C. W. Coxe n.
Cumberland county, Sir H. Fletcher r. W. Lowther.
Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardneſs, Dev. A. Holdſworth r. R. Hopkins.
Denbighſhire, W. Sir W. W. Wynne r.
Denbigh town, W. R. Middleton r.
Derbyſhire, Lord G. Cavendiſh r. Edw. Miller Mundy n.

Derby

Derby town, Lord G. A H. Cavendish r. Edw. Coke r.
Devizes, Wilts, Sir J. T. Long r. H. Addington n.
Devonshire, J. Rolle r. J. P. Bastard.
Dorsetshire, Geo. Pitt r. F. J. Browne n.
Dorchester, Dors. G. Damer r. W. Ewer r.
Dover, Kent, C. Capt. J. Luttrell, R. Preston n.
Downton, Wilts, d. H. S. Conway r. R. Shafto r. W. Scott n. Hon. E. Bouverie n. d. r.
Droitwich, Worc. A. Foley r. E. Winnington r.
Dunwich, Suff. Sir G. Van Neck r. Barne Barne r.
Durham county, Sir T. Clavering r. Sir J. Eden r.
Durham city, Gen. John Lambton r. John Tempest r.
Eastloe, Cornw. J. Buller r. W. Graves r.
St Edmundsbury, Suff. Sir C. Davers r. G. E. Fitzroy n.
Essex county, T. B. Bramston, J. Bullock.
Evesham, Worc. Sir J. Rushout r. C. W. B. Rous r.
Exeter city, Dev. Sir Ch. W. Bamfylde r. J. Baring r.
Eye, Suff. R. B. Philipson r. P. Bathurst n.
Flintshire, W. Sir Roger Mostyn r.
Flint town, W. Watkin Williams r.
Fowey, Cornw. Ph. Rathleigh r. J. Grant n.
Gatton, Sur. Lord Newhaven r. Maurice Lloyd r.
St Germains, Cornw. J. J. Hamilton, A Smith.
Glamorganshire, W. C. Edwin r.
Gloucestershire, G. C. Berkeley r. T. Masters n.
Gloucester city, Sir C. Barrow r. J. Webb r.
Grampound, Cornw. J. S. Cocks n. Fr. Baring n.
Grantham, Linc. F. P. Cust r. G. Sutton r.
Grimsby, Linc. J. Harrison r. D. Long.
East Grimstead, Suss. Geo. Medley r. H. A. Herbert r.
Guildford, Sur. T. Onslow, C. Norton n.
Harwich, Essex, J. Robinson r. T. Orde.
Hasslemere, Sur. J. B. Garforth, T. Postlethwaite n.
Hastings, Suss. C. J. Dawes, J. Stanley n.
Haverford-West, Pemb. W. Lord Milford n.
Helston, Corn. Ld Hyde r. J. Rodgers n.
Herefordshire, Sir G. Cornewall r. T. Harley r.
Hereford city, J. Scuddamore r. E. of Surry.
Hertfordshire, W. Plumer r. Visc. Grimston.
Hertford town, Baron Dimsdale r. J. Calvert.
Heydon, York. W. Chaytor r. L. Darell n.
Heytesbury, Wilts. W. P. A. A'Court r. W. Eden.
Higham, Ferrers, Northamp. F. Montague r.
Hindon, Wilts. E. Bearcroft n. W. Egerton n.
Honiton, Dev. Sir G. Young r. Sir G. Collier n.
Horsham, Suss. J. Crutchley, P. Metcalfe n.
Huntingdonshire, E. of Ludlow r. Lord Hinchinbroke r.
Huntingdon town, Sir W. Rawlinson, L. Brown.
Hythe, Kent, C. W. Evelyn r. Sir C. Farnaby Ratcliff n.
Ilchester, Som. d. P. Cust r. B. B. Hopkins n.
Ipswich, Suff. d. J. Cator n. W. Middleton n.
St Ives, Cornw. W. Praed r. R. Barwell.
Kent county, F. Honywood r. C. Marsham r.
King's Lynn, Norf. Crisp. Molyneaux r. H. Walpole.
Kingston upon Hull, York. W. Wilberforce r. S. Thornton n.
Knaresborough, York. Visc. Duncannon r. J. Hare r.
Lancashire, T. Stanley r. J. Blackburne n.
Lancaster town, d. Abr. Rawlinson r. F. Reynolds n.
Launceston, Cornw. Rt Hon. C. G. Percival r. G. Rose n.
Leicestershire, J. P. Hungerford r. W. Pochin r.
Leicester town, J. Macnamara n. C. L. Smith n.
Leominster, Heref. J. Hunter n. P. A. Curzon.
Leskard, Cornw. Hon. J. Ed. Eliot, Hon. J. Eliot n.
Lestwithiel, Corn. J. Sinclair n. J T. Ellis n.
Lewes, Suss. H. Pelham r. T. Kempe r.
Lincolnshire, Sir J. Thorold r. C. A. Pelham r.
Lincoln city, J. F. Cawthorne r. Hon. R. L. Saville n.
Litchfield city, Staff. G. Anson r. T. Gilbert r.
Liverpool, Lanc. B. Gascoyne jun. r. Lord Penryn n.
London, Midd. J. Sawbridge r. Sir Watkin Lewes r. N. Newenham r. Brook Watson r.
Ludlow, Shrop. Ld Clive r. R. P. Knight.
Luggershall, Wilts. G. A. Selwyn r. N. W. Wraxall.
Lyme Regis, Dors. d. H. Fane r. T. Fane n.
Lymington, Hamp. H. Burrard r. R. Colt n.
Maidston, Kent, C. Taylor r. G. N. Edwards n.
Malden, Essex, J. Strutt r. Ld Waltham n.
Malmsbury, Wilts. Visc. Maitland, Ld Melburne.
Malton, York. Ed. Burke r. Sir T. Gascoyne.
Marlborough, Wilts. E. of Courtown r. Sir P. Hales n.
Marlow, Bucks, W. Clayton r. Sir T. Rich n.
St Mawes, Cornw. Earl Nugent r. H. Boscawen r.
Melcombe Regis. See *Weymouth.*
Merionethshire, W. E. L. Vaughan r.
St Michael's, Corn. d. R. Wilbraham n. D. Howell n.
Midhurst, Suss. H. Drummond r. B. Lethieullier.
Middlesex, d. J. Wilkes r. W. Maynwaring n.
Millborn Port, Som. J. Townson r. Lord Muncaster n.
Minehead, Som. J. F. Luttrell r. H. Beaufoy r.
Monmouthshire, J. Hanbury r (since dead). J Morgan r.
Monmouth town, Sir J. Stepney r.
Morpeth, Northumb. P. Delme r. Sir J. Erskine.
Montgomeryshire, W. W. Owen r.

Montgomery,

Montgomery, W. W. Keene r.
Newark, Not. J. Sutton r. Ld Mulgrave.
Newcaſtle under Line, Staff. A. Macdonald r. R Vernon.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Northumb. Sir W. M. Ridley r. C. Brandling n.
Newport, Cornw. Sir J. Coghill r. Sir J. Miller n.
Newport, Hamp. d. Ed. Ruſhworth n. H. Seymour Conway.
Newton, Lanc. Sir T. Davenport r. P. Legh r.
Newton, Hamp. J. Barrington r. J. Worſley n.
Norfolk, Sir Ed. Aſtley r. Sir J. Wodehouſe n.
Northallerton, York. E. Laſcelles r. H. Pierſe r.
Northamptonſhire, T. Powys r. Sir J Langham r.
Northampton town, Ld Compton n. F. Trotman n.
Northumberland, Ld Alg. Percy r. Sir W. Middleton r.
Norwich city, Norf. Sir H. Harbord r. W. Wyndham n.
Nottinghamſhire, Lord E. C. Bentinck r. C. Medows r.
Nottingham town, R. Smith r. D. P. Coke r.
Oakhampton, Dev. d. J. Luxmore n. Th. Wiggins n.
Orford, Suff. Viſc. Beauchamp r. G. S. Conway.
Oxfordſhire, Ld C. Spencer r. Viſc. Wenman r.
Oxford Univerſity, Sir W. Dolben r. F. Page r.
Oxford city, Ld R. Spencer r. P. Bertie r.
Pembrokeſhire, W. Sir H. Owen r.
Pembroke town, W. Hugh Owen.
Penryn, Cornw. d. Sir F. Baſſet r. Sir J. St Aubin.
Peterborough city, Northamp. R. Benyon r. J. Phipps r.
Petersfield, Hamp. W. Jolliffe r. T. S. Jolliffe r.
Plymouth, Dev. Capt. J. Macbride n. Capt. R. Fanſhaw n.
Plympton, Dev. P. T. Ourry n. J. Stephenſon.
Pontefract, York d. J Smith r. W. Sotheron n.
Poole, Dorſ. W. Morton Pitt r. M. Angelo Taylor n.
Portſmouth, Hamp. Sir H. Featherſtonhaugh r. Capt. W. Cornwallis n.
Preſton, Lanc. d. Sir H. Houghton r. Gen. J. Burgoyne r.
Queenborough, Kent, Geo. Bowyer n. J. Aldridge n.
Radnor county, W. T. Johnes r.
New Radnor, W. Ed. Lewis r.
Reading, Berk. F. Anefley r. R. A. Neville r.
Eaſt Retford, Not. E. of Lincoln r. W. Amcotts r.
Richmond, York. E. of Inchiquin n. C. Dundas.
Ripon, York. W. Lawrence r. F. Robinſon r.
Rocheſter, Kent, Sir Cha. Middleton n. N. Smith n.
New Romney, Kent, C. Sir E. Deering r. J. Smith n.
Rutlandſhire, T. Noel r. G. B. Brudenell r.
Rye, Suſſ. C. W. Dickenſon r. C. Cornewall, SPEAKER.
Ryegate Sur W. Bellingham r. E. Leeds n.
Saltaſh, Cornw. d. Rt Hon. C. Jenkinſon r. C. Ambler.
Sandwich, Kent, C. Ph. Stephens r. C. Brett.
New Sarum, Wilts, W. H. Bouverie r. W. Huſſey r.
Old Sarum, Wilts, J. C. Villiers r. G. Hardinge r.
Scarborough, York. E. of Tyrconnel r. G. Oſbaldeſton n.
Seaford, Suſſ. C. Sir P. Parker n. Viſc. Neville n.
Shaftsborough, Dorſ. H. W. Mortimer r. A. Drummond.
Shoreham, Suſſ. Sir C. Biſhop r. J. Peachy r.
Shrewsbury, Shrop. Sir C. Leighton r. W. Pulteney r.
Shropſhire or Salop, Sir R. Hill r. J. Kynaſton n.
Somerſetſhire, Sir J. Trevelyan r. E. Phelips jun. n.
Southampton county, Jervoiſe Clarke Jervoiſe r. R. Thiſtlethwayte r.
Southampton town, J. Fleming n. J. Amyatt n.
Southwark, Sur. H. Thornton r. Sir B. Turner n.
Staffordſhire, Sir J. Wrotteſley r. Sir E. Littleton n.
Stafford town, E. Monkton r. R. B. Sheridan r.
Stamford, Linc. Sir G. Howard r. H. Cecil r.
Steyning, Suſſ. Sir J. Honywood n. R. Howard n.
Stockbridge, Hamp. Capt. J. Luttrell r. T. Boothby Parkyns n.
Sudbury, Suff W. Smith n. J. Langſton n
Suffolk county, Sir J. Rous r. J. Grigby n.
Surry county, Sir J. Mawbey r. Hon. W. Norton.
Suſſex county, Ld G. H. Lenox r. T. Pelham r.
Tamworth, Staff J. Calvert jun. J. Courtney r.
Taviſtock, Dev. R. Rigby r. R. Fitzpatrick r.
Taunton, Som. B. Hammet r. A. Popham n.
Tewkſbury, Glouc. Sir W. Codrington r. J. Martin r.
Thetford, Norf. Sir C. Kent n. G. Jennings n.
Thirſke, York. Sir T. Frankland n. Sir G. P. Turner n.
Tiverton, Dev. Sir J. Duntze r. D. Ryder n.
Totneſs, Dev. Sir P. J. Clerke r. Capt. Hon. H. Phipps.
Tregony, Cornw. d. L. Kenyon, R. Kingſmill n.
Truro, Cornw W. M'Cormick n. Lt-Col. A. S. W. Boſcawen.
Wallingford, Berks. Sir F. Sykes. T. Aubrey n.
Wareham, Dorſ. T. Farrer r. C. Lefebure n.
Warwickſhire, Sir R. Lawley r. Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh r.
Warwick town, R. Ladbroke r. C. F. Greville.
Wells, Som. C. Tudway r. W. Beckford n.
Wendover, Buck. J. Orde, R. Burton n.
Wenlock, Shrop. Sir H. Bridgeman r. J. Bridgeman n.

Weſtly,

Weobly, Heref. And. Bayntun r. J. Scott r.
Weſtbury, Wilts. S. Eſtwick r. C. Arcedeckne.
Weſtloe, Cornw Maj J. Scott n. J. Lemon n.
Weſtminſter, Midd. No return, a ſcrutiny being demanded.
Weſtmoreland county, Sir M. le Fleming r. J. Lowther r.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Welbore Ellis r. Gab. Steward r. John Purling r. Sir T. Rumbold.
Whitechurch, Hamp. Viſc. Middleton r. W. Selwyn r.
Wigan, Lanc. J. Cotes r. Orlando Bridgeman n.
Wilton, Wilts. Ld Herbert r. W. G. Hamilton r.
Wiltſhire, C. Penruddocke r. A. Goddard r.
Winchelſea, Suſſ. C. J. Neſbitt r. W. Nedham.
Winchester, Hamp. H. Penton r. R. Gamon, jun. n.
Windſor, Berks, J. Montague r. P. P. Powney r.
Woodſtock, Oxf. Sir H. W. Daſhwood n. F. Burton.
Worceſterſhire, E. Foley r. W. Lygon r.
Worceſter city, W. Ward r. S. Smith jun.
Wotton Baſſet, Wilts. G. A. North, R. S. Conway
Chipping Weycombe, Bucks, Viſc. Mahon r. R. Waller r.
Yarmouth, Norf. Sir J. Jervis r. H. Beaufoy r.
Yarmouth, Hamp. Ed. Morant r. P Francis n.
Yorkſhire, H. Duncombe r. W. Wilberforce.
York city, Viſc. Galway r. R. S. Milnes n.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenſhire, A. Garden r.
Ayrſhire, H. Montgomery n.
Argyleſhire, Ld Fred. Campbell r.
Banffſhire, Sir J. Duff n.
Berwickſhire, P. Home n.
Bute and Caithneſs ſhires, Col. J. Stuart n.
Clackmannan and Kinroſs ſhires, C. Cathcart n.
Dumbartonſhire, G. Keith Elphinſton r.
Dumfrieſſhire, Sir R. Laurie r.
Edinburgſhire, Rt Hon. H. Dundas r.
Elginſhire, Earl Fife.
Fifeſhire, Gen. R. Skene r.
Forfarſhire, Ar. Douglas r.
Haddingtonſhire, H. Dalrymple r.
Inverneſſſhire, Lord W. Gordon.
Kincardineſhire, Lord A. Gordon r.
Kirkcudbright ſtewartry, P. Johnſtone r.
Lanerkſhire, Sir J. Stewart n.
Linlithgowſhire, Sir W. Aug. Cuningham r.
Nairn and Cromarty ſhires, A. Campbell n.
Orkney and Zetland ſtewartry, C. Dundas r.
Peebleſſhire, D. Murray n.
Perthſhire, Gen. Ja. Murray r.
Renfrewſhire, W. Macdowall r.
Roſsſhire, F. M. Humberſtone n.
Roxburghſhire, G. Douglas n.
Selkirkſhire, J. Pringle r.
Stirlingſhire, Sir T. Dundas r.
Sutherlandſhire, W. Wemyſs n.
Wigtonſhire, K. Stewart r.
City of Edinburgh, J. Hunter-Blair r.
Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, Rt Hon. C. J. Fox.
Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, and Forres, Sir H. Monro r.
Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury, and Kintore, W. Adam.
Aberdeen, Inverbervie, Montroſe, Aberbrothock, and Brechin, Sir D. Carnegy n.
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St Andrew's, G. Dempſter r.
Crail, Kilrenny, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, and Pittenweem, J. Anſtruther r.
Dyſart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntiſland, Sir C. Preſton n.
Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culroſs, and Stirling, J. Campbell r.
Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, Hay Campbell n.
Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, F. Charteris r.
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk, J. Moore r.
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright, Sir J. Johnſton n.
Wigton, New-Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn, Maj-Gen. W. Dalrymple n.
Ayr, Irvine, Rotheſay, Campelltown, and Inverary, Sir Ar. Edmonſtone r.

A Singular IMPOSTURE.

A Portly well-dreſſed man, lately walking along the Strand, London, ſuddenly dropped down in an apoplectic fit; and though no leſs a man than Sir J—n E——tt was coming by at the time, and was willing to give every aſſiſtance the Materia Medica could afford, it was all in vain; the body was dead beyond the reach of any phyſician. A corpſe in the Strand unowned, ſoon drew a crowd; among them came a well-dreſſed, good-looking young gentleman, who was curious to ſee the dead man. He had no ſooner made his way through the mob, ſo as to get a full view of the corpſe, than he was ſtruck with amazement; he remained fixed, his countenance changed, and the tears began to flow down his cheeks. As ſoon as he could recover himſelf ſo far as to gain utterance, he exclaimed—"Oh, God! my poor uncle! Is he gone? Is he?—Well," ſaid he, with a deep ſigh, "ſo periſh my hopes! I am happy, however, that I luckily paſſed at this awful moment, to reſcue his poor remains, and ſee them decently interred." Accordingly, the ſorrowful youth called a coach; and the charitable mob, who pitied the diſconſolate nephew, aſſiſted to put the corpſe in the coach; where the pious young man ſoon ſtripped the body, and deſiring to be ſet down at a famous ſurgeon's, very conſcientiouſly ſold his pretended uncle for two guineas.

To the MEMORY of Capt. COOK, the Circumnavigator.

From the French of the Abbe D'Liſle.

GIVE, give me flow'rs, with garlands of renown,
Thoſe glorious exiles brows my hands ſhall crown,
Who nobly fought on diſtant coaſts to find,
Or thither bore thoſe arts that bleſs mankind;
Thee chief, brave COOK, o'er whom, to nature dear,
With Britain, Gallia drops the pitying tear;
To foreign climes and rude, where nought before
Announc'd our veſſels but their cannons roar,
Far other gifts thy better mind decreed,
The ſheep, the heifer, and the ſtately ſteed;
The plough, and all thy country's arts; the crimes
Atoning thus of earlier ſavage times.
With peace each land thy bark was wont to hail,
And tears and bleſſings fill'd thy parting ſail.
Receive a ſtranger's praiſe; nor, Britain, thou,
Forbid theſe wreaths to grace thy hero's brow,
Nor ſcorn the tribute of a foreign ſong,
For Virtue's ſons to ev'ry land belong:
And ſhall the Gallic Muſe diſdain to pay
The meed of worth, when Louis led the way?
But what avail'd, that twice thou dar'dſt to try
The froſt-bound ſea, and twice the burning ſky,
That by winds, waves, and ev'ry realm rever'd,
Safe, only ſafe, thy ſacred veſſels ſteer'd;
That war for thee forgot its dire commands?
The world's great friend, ah! bleeds by ſavage hands.
Fierce ſons of Britain, who lament his fate,
With his ambition fir'd, be truly great;
Why o'er your equals ſeek deſpotic ſway?
Bleſſings, not bondage, let your fleets convey,
Her brows adorned with laurels coll'd by France,
Victoria now bids tardy Peace advance.
Deſcend, O lovely Peace! ſo long implor'd,
Come, let thy preſence, to the world reſtor'd,
Adorn thoſe ſcenes, the ſubject of my lays;
From various ſtates one happy nation raiſe;
To fields, to billows, plenty, commerce give,
Calm both the worlds, and bid fair Science live!

THE following epigrammatical epitaph was ſpoken *extempore* whilſt the ſubject of it was living.

THIS tomb-ſtone is a mile-ſtone, and why ſo?
Becauſe beneath lies *Miles*.
He's *Miles* below.
A little man he was—a dwarf in ſize: [lies.
But now, ſtretch'd out, at leaſt *Miles* long he
His grave, though ſmall, contains a ſpace ſo wide,
Here's *Miles* in length and breadth, and room beſide.

X.

IN RIDICULE OF THE PREVAILING RAGE FOR AIR BALLOONS.

Men long have built caſtles in air: how to reach them
Montgolfier has now firſt the honour to teach them.

HOW odd this whim to mount on air-ſtuft pillions!
'Twill ruin all our coachmen and poſtillions,
Who, if men travel in theſe ſtrange ſky-rockets,
Will quickly feel the loſs in—empty pockets.
And moſt of them, I fear, muſt quite deſpair,
Like new philoſophers, to live—on air
The ſcheme's not novel, 'faith, for by the by
I long have thought our gentry meant to fly,
Tho' hitherto content, inſtead of wings,
With four ſtout horſes, and four eaſy ſprings;
But now the caſe is alter'd, for, depend on't,
If flying once comes up—there'll be no end on't.
Our grandfathers were pleas'd, poor tender ſouls!
"To waft a ſigh from Indus to the poles;"
Whilſt our enlighten'd age a way diſcovers,
Inſtead of ſighs to waft—ſubſtantial lovers:
Montgolfier's ſilk ſhall Cupid's wings ſupply,
And ſwift as thought convey them thro' the ſky.
Nor will their travels be to earth confin'd,
They'll quickly leave this tardy globe behind.
Poſting towards Gretna formerly you've ſeen us;
The *ton* will ſoon be to elope—to Venus:
Hot-headed rivals now ſhall ſteer their cars,
To fight their deſperate duels—mug—in Mars;
Whilſt gentler dæmons, in the rhiming tribe,
Shall fly to little Mercury for—wit.
"John, fill the large balloon," my lady cries,
"I want to take an airing—in the ſkies."
Nimbly ſhe mounts her light machine, and
To Jupiter's convey'd in half a minute, [ſoon
Views his broad belt, and ſteals a pattern from it—
Then ſtops to warm her fingers—at a comet.
The concert of the ſpheres ſhe next attends,
Hears half an overture—and then deſcends.
Trade too, as well as love and diſſipation,
Shall profit by this airy navigation:
Herſchell may now with telescopes provide us,
Juſt freſh imported from—his Georgium ſidus.
Smart milliners ſhall crowd the ſtage-balloon,
To bring new faſhions weekly—from the moon:
Gardners in ſhoals from Batterſea will run,
To raiſe their kindlier hot-beds—in the ſun:
And all our city fruitſhops in a trice
From Saturn daily be ſupplied with ice.
Albion once more her drooping head ſhall rear, [ſphere;
And roll her thunders through each diſtant
Whilſt, led by future Rodneys, Britiſh tars
Shall pluck bright honour—from the twinkling ſtars.

C——s.

MAY.

MAY.

FAIREST daughter of the day,
Lovely goddeſs, ſprightly May;
Hither come with roſes crown'd,
Painting where you tread the ground.
At the lov'd approach of thee,
Shoots the mulb'ry, luſcious tree;
Vines their ruder leaves unfold,
Nor the fig-tree dreads the cold.

Nymph divine, behold the ſhow'rs
Riſe to grace thy vernal flow'rs;
Woodbines, ſpangled o'er with dew,
Deck their arborets for you.
Tulips rear their glitt'ring heads,
Pinks adorn the fragrant beds;
And the ſilver lilies ſwell;
And the golden Aſphodel.

Goddeſs, with thy veſt of green,
Goddeſs, with thy youthful mein,
Come and bring thy mines of wealth,
Gladneſs and her parent health;
Bring along thy virgin train,
Chace away grim care and pain:
Now the loves and graces all
Throng obedient to thy call.

EPISTLE

From Miſs MARIA BELINDA B—GLE, *at Edinburgh, to her friend Miſs* LAVINIA L—TCH, *at Glaſgow.*

I Hear, with deep ſorrow, my beautiful L—CH,
In vain to come here you your father beſeech;
I ſay in all places, and ſay it moſt truly,
His heart is as hard as the heart of PRIULI;
'Tis compos'd of black flint, or of Aberdeen granite—
But ſmother your rage—'twould be folly to fan it.

Each evening the playhouſe exhibits a mob,
And the right of admiſſion's turn'd into a job.
By five the whole pit us'd to fill with ſubſcribers,
And thoſe who had money enough to be bribers;
But the public took fire, and began a loud jar,
And I thought we'd have had a *Siddonian* war.
The Committees met, and the lawyers hot mettle
Began very ſoon both to cool and to ſettle;
Of public reſentment to blunt the keen edge,
In a coop they conſented that ſixty they'd wedge;
And the coop's now ſo cramm'd, it will ſcarce hold a mouſe, [*houſe.*
And the reſt of the pit's turn'd a true *public*
With porter and patho's, with whiſky and whining,
They quickly all look as if long they'd been dining; [and ears,
Their ſhrub and their ſighs court our noſes
And their twopenny blends in libation with tears;
The God of good liquor with fervour they woo, [*fou*;
And before the fifth act they are *a' greeting*
And ſtill, as a maxim, they keep in their eye
This excellent adage, "that ſorrow is dry;"
Though my muſe to write ſatire's reluctant and loth, [Goth.
This cuſtom, I think, favours ſtrong of the

As for *Siddons* herſelf, her features ſo tragic
Have caught the whole town with the force of their magic;
Her action is varied, her voice is extenſive,
Her eye very fine, but ſomewhat too penſive.
In the terrible trials of *Beverley's* wife,
She roſe not above the dull level of life,
She was greatly too ſimple to ſtrike very deep,
And I thought more than once to have fallen aſleep.
Her ſorrows in *Shore* were ſo ſoft and ſo ſtill,
That my heart lay as ſnug as a thief in a mill:
I never as yet have been much overcome,
With diſtreſs that's ſo gentle, with grief that's ſo dumb: [any
And, to tell the plain truth, I have not ſeen
Thing yet, like the tumble of Yates in *Mandane:*
For acting ſhould certainly riſe above nature,
And indeed now and then ſhe's a wonderful creature.— [her tongue,
When *Zara's* revenge burſt in ſtorms from
With rage and reproach all the ample roof rung:
Iſabella too roſe all ſuperior to ſadneſs,
And our hearts were well harrow'd with horror and madneſs.
From all ſides the houſe, hark the cry how it ſwells! [piercing yells;
While the boxes are torn with moſt heart-
The miſſes all faint, it becomes them ſo vaſtly,
And their cheeks are ſo red that they never look ghaſtly: [terics
Even ladies advanc'd to their grand climac-
Are often led out in a fit of hyſterics;
The ſcreams are wide-wafted Eaſt, Weſt, South, and North, [Forth.
Loud Echo prolongs them on both ſides the

You aſk me what beauties moſt touchingly ſtrike,— [alike,
They are beauteous all, and all beauteous
With lovely complexions that time ne'er can tarniſh; [niſh;
So thick they're laid o'er with a delicate var-
Their boſoms and necks have a gloſs and a burniſh, [*burn* they furniſh.
And their cheeks with freſh roſes from *Rae-*

I quickly return, and am juſt on the wing,
And ſome things I'm ſure that you'll like I will bring,
The ſweet *Siddon's* cap, the lateſt dear ogle—
Farewell till we meet—
Your true friend,
MARY B——L—.

Edinburgh, June 7. 1784.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

East Indies.

Whitehall, May 15. The following intelligence from the East Indies, received by his Majesty's ship Crocodile, has been transmitted to Lord Sydney, Secretary of State for the home department.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30. 1783. His Majesty's ship Crocodile arrived the 26th instant from Bengal and Madras. She left Bengal about the middle of November, but has brought no advice from the Governor General and Council. A letter received by her from the Select Committe at Madras, dated the 4th instant, gives an account of the progress of Messl. Sadlier and Staunton, and of some steps actually taken in the mutual evacuation of the conquests. The general of Tippoo Saib's army in the Carnatic was in full march to the Changamah pass, accompanied by these gentlemen; and their arrival is mentioned by Tippoo Saib in his letters to Gen. Macleod as an event that will bring with it a certainty of peace.

Some boats with sepoys having been wrecked near Cannanore, in the late bad weather upon the Malabar coast, and about 200 of them seized and detained by the Biddy, notwithstanding repeated applications made for their release, both by General Macleod, and the Resident at Tillicherry; and the Cannanore government being on all occasions inimical to the Company, the General, immediately after the relief of Mangalore, declared his intention to take satisfaction for these injuries. In a letter received within these few days, we are advised of the place being taken, and promised further particulars in a short time; but in this letter the General mentions that the Nabob Tippoo Saib had desired him to desist; and claimed the Biddy as his ally. The General however assures us that no bad consequences will ensue.

The separate treaty with Mhadjee Scindia is arrived. The President and Select Committee have just received a letter from the Peshwa, in answer to theirs, wherein he expresses his full acquiescence in the treaty, and his readiness to join with the English in offensive measures against Tippoo Saib, should he fail in performing the conditions required from him.

Bombay Castle, Jan 10. 1784. Late last night dispatches arrived from Brig.-Gen. Macleod, dated on board the Ranger snow, off Mangalore, the 28th and 29th ult.

In the first the General gives a particular detail of the capture of Cannanore; and in the second advises, in general terms, that the negotiations for peace were going on, and that Tippoo Saib had not refused permission to revictual Mangalore, which service the General was then performing, the boats being in the river, and the vessels under way with the provisions for Onore.

England.

At the final close of the poll at Covent Garden, May 17. for two members to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, the numbers were, for Lord Hood, 6694; Mr Fox, 6233; Sir Cecil Wray, 5998. Before the members were declared duly elected, Sir Cecil Wray and thirteen electors demanded a scrutiny; which the High Bailiff granted. But as there was not time for proceeding in the scrutiny before the meeting of parliament, the bailiff made the following return to the sheriff of Middlesex: against which Mr Fox protested, and insisted that he should return the two candidates who stood highest on the poll as duly elected.

"Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the liberty of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St Peter, at Westminster, doth hereby certify unto the sheriff of the county of Middlesex, that, by virtue of the precept, dated the 26th of March last, and on the same day delivered to him the said bailiff, by the said sheriff, for the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the city of Westminster, and by virtue of the writ therein recited, he the said bailiff did proceed to the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the said city of Westminster, on the 1st of April now last past, on which day appeared and were put in nomination the three candidates herein after mentioned; and a poll being demanded, he the said bailiff did forthwith proceed to take the said poll, and continued to take the same day by day, during six hours each day, viz. from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, until the day of the date of these presents inclusive, on which day the said poll was finally closed, when the numbers on the said poll for the said several candidates stood as follow, viz. For the Rt Hon. Sir Samuel Hood, Bt, Baron Hood, of the kingdom of Ireland, 6694; for the Rt Hon. Charles James Fox, 6233; for Sir Cecil Wray, Bt, 5998.

The

The ſaid bailiff further ſets forth, that on the final cloſe of the poll a ſcrutiny was duly demanded in behalf of Sir Cecil Wray; which ſcrutiny the ſaid bailiff has granted, for the purpoſe of inveſtigating the legality of the votes more accurately than could be done on the ſaid poll; and the ſaid ſcrutiny ſo granted is now pending and undetermined; and by reaſon of the premiſes, the ſaid bailiff humbly conceives he cannot make any other return to the ſaid precept than as herein before is contained, until the ſaid ſcrutiny ſhall be determined, which he fully intends to proceed upon with all practicable diſpatch. In witneſs whereof, he, the ſaid Thomas Corbett, Bailiff of the ſaid Liberty, hath hereunto ſet his hand and ſeal, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784."

The friends of Mr Fox, notwithſtanding the above, inſiſted on his being *chaired*; which accordingly took place, and a grand proceſſion, accompanied by thouſands of the populace, paraded the principal ſtreets of Weſtminſter. At night the windows were illuminated.

St James's, May 25. Yeſterday morning George Stone, Eſq; arrived with the definitive treaty of peace between his Majeſty and the States General of the United Provinces, which was ſigned at Paris on the 20th inſt. by Daniel Hailes, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and by the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineſſes. *L. gaz.*

As the commemoration of Handel has given riſe to one of the moſt ſplendid muſical exhibitions ever ſeen in this kingdom, the reader will be pleaſed to ſee recorded the particular circumſtances that firſt led to its commencement.

In a converſation which took place in the beginning of the year 1783, between Viſc. Fitzwilliam, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and Joah Bate, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the victualling-office, at the latter's houſe, it was lamented, that, as London contained a greater number of eminent performers on different inſtruments of muſic than any other city in Europe, there was not ſome public periodical occaſion which would bring them all together; by which means a performance might be exhibited on ſuch a ſcale of magnificence, as could not be equalled in any part of the world. The death of Handel naturally preſented itſelf to three ſuch enthuſiaſtic admirers of that great maſter, and it immediately occurred that the next (i. e. the preſent) year would be a proper time for the introduction of ſuch a cuſtom; as it formed exactly a fourth of a century ſince his death, and a complete century ſince his birth.

The plan was ſoon afterwards communicated to the managers of the muſical fund, who approved it, and promiſed their aſſiſtance. It was next ſubmitted to the Directors of the Concert of Ancient Muſic, viz. Earl of Exeter, Earl of Sandwich, Viſcount Dudley and Ward, Viſc. Fitzwilliam, Ld Paget [now Earl of Uxbridge], Rt Hon. H. Morice [now at Naples], Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bt, Sir Richard Jebb, Bt, who, with a readineſs that does honour to their feelings of humanity as well as of muſic, voluntarily undertook the trouble of managing and directing the celebrity. The deſign at laſt coming to the knowledge of the King, it received the ſanction of his patronage. Weſtminſter abbey was fixed upon as the propereſt place for the performance, as Handel was buried there; and application was made to the Biſhop of Rocheſter for the uſe of it, who readily conſented, as the ſcheme was honoured with the King's patronage; and who only requeſted, that as the performance would interfere with the anniverſary of the Weſtminſter Infirmary, a part of the profits might be applied to that charity. This was agreed to; and it was afterwards ſettled, that the profits of the firſt day's performance ſhould be equally divided between the muſical fund and the Weſtminſter Infirmary. The profits of the other days are to be applied ſolely to the muſical fund.

This grand harmonic *fête* was originally intended to have been celebrated on the 21ſt, 22d, and 23d of April; and, the 21ſt being the day of the funeral of Handel, the muſic was in ſome meaſure ſelected ſo as to apply to that incident. But the ſudden diſſolution of parliament neceſſarily induced the Directors to defer the feſtival to the 26th of May, when the doors of Weſtminſter-abbey, &c. were opened at nine o'clock. In about an hour and a half, the aiſle and galleries were filled with company. At a quarter paſt twelve, their Majeſties made their appearance, accompanied by Prince Edward, the Princeſs Royal, the Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Eliſabeth. Their Majeſties, and the royal family, entered the abbey at the eaſt door, and accompanied

accompanied by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, as Dean of Weſtminſter, went to the Poets Corner, to view the monument of Handel; after which, preceded by the prebendaries and other members of the church, they entered the choir, and walking down it in proceſſion, aſcended the royal gallery, when the entertainment immediately commenced.

The accommodations were well adapted to the occaſion. The upper apartments, on the right hand of the throne, were appropriated to the Lords and Gentlemen of the Houſehold in waiting; beneath whom ſat, in purple robes, the Abp of Canterbury, and Biſhops. Below theſe were ſeated various perſons of diſtinction. On the left of the throne, in the upper apartments, were the Maids of Honour. The box under the prebendaries contained a bevy of beauties. The area was allotted to ſubſcribers, but not ſufficient to contain, by many hundreds, the number of perſons to whom tickets had been iſſued. In the galleries, the parties were agreeably blended.

The popular rage for this extraordinary novelty was ſuch, that all the tickets which were iſſued were bought up with an avidity beyond all expectation; ſo that the day before the performance not a ſingle ticket was to be gotten through the whole town; and long before the time appointed for the opening of the doors, crowds of well-dreſſed people were aſſembled there; and the ſtruggle, though ſhort, was for the time as violent as any ever remembered at a theatre.

The building, when filled, which it was moſt completely, was one of the moſt beautiful ſpectacles that a large aſſembly ever exhibited.—And what muſt be a kind of epoch in the art, becauſe it eſtabliſhes attainments never before experienced, nor indeed thought poſſible, the deviations from time and tune, though in ſuch a multitudinous band as five hundred and fifteen, were not once perceivable. The band in the orcheſtra was compoſed of 278 performers, viz. violins 50, ſecond ditto 52, tenors 32, oboes 36, violoncellos 30, baſſoons 25, double ditto 1, double baſſes 18, trumpets 14, trombones 3, horns 12, drums 4, double ditto 1. The muſic ſelected for this day's performance conſiſted of, the Coronation Anthem, the Overture to Saul, and the Te Deum. The triumph of this unexampled band was, on the whole, in the Dead March: the roll of the baſſes, drums, &c. no bad counterpart to the thunder of the morning, ſucceeded by the crying flutes of Florio, Decamp, &c. produced the moſt contraſted, the moſt impaſſioned effects ever heard — they were *felt! imo corde.* Bate ſeemed inſpired with a ſpark of Handel's fire — his execution upon the organ, (one of the largeſt and beſt ever built in England, a maſter-piece of Mr Green, deſigned for Canterbury cathedral), and his manner of conducting the orcheſtra, is above panegyric. The band was ably led by Mr Hayes. The voices of the choral band were arranged by Dr Arnold, with that ſkill and taſte for which he is ſo juſtly admired. The vocal performers acquitted themſelves with much credit.

The building, though *materiem ſuperabat opus*, was ſtill the building of Wyatt! ſimple, grand, ſtriking in its contrivance! The diſpoſitions of the throne, the orcheſtra, the ornaments, all ſo exactly harmoniſing with the tone of the cathedral, were imagined in a taſte at once both curious and correct. Yet ſtill our mind could not help a vain wiſh, that the object had been leſs fleeting.

The performance concluded about half after three o'clock. The Prince of Wales did not honour it with his attendance.

The commemoration was under the following direction, viz.

DIRECTORS.

Earl of Exeter,	Sir W. W. Wynne,
Earl of Uxbridge,	Sir Richard Jebb,
Earl of Sandwich,	Barts.

CONDUCTOR.

Joah Bate, Eſq;

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

Dr Benj. Cooke,	Mr John Jones,
Dr Sam. Arnold,	Mr Theod. Aylward,
Red. Simpſon, Eſq;	Mr Wm Parſons,
T. S. Dupuis, Eſq;	Mr Edm. Ayrton.

The ſecond day's performance was at the Pantheon; and no exertions of art were wanting to decorate that ſuperb building for the reception of their Majeſties, and the accommodation of the ſubſcribers. The muſic of the ſecond equalled that of the firſt day's performance.

The concert was compoſed of the following ſelection.

PART I.

SECOND HAUTBOY CONCERTO.

Sorge infauſta, (from *Orlando*). *Signor Taſcha.*

Ye ſons of Iſrael, (Chorus from *Joſhua*).

Rendi

Rendi il ſereno, (from *Soſarmes*). *Mr Harriſon.*
Caro vieni, (from *Richard*). *Miſs Camelo.*
He ſmote all the firſt-born, (Chorus from *Iſrael in Egypt*).
Va tacito e naſcoſto, (from *Jul. Cæſar*). *Sig. Pacchierotti.*

SIXTH GRAND CONCERTO.

M'allantano ſdegnoſe pupille. *Mad. Mara.*
He gave them hail-ſtones for rain, (Ch. from *Iſrael in Egypt*).

PART II.

FIFTH GRAND CONCERTO.

Dite che fa, (from *Ptolemy*). *Miſs Abrams.*
Vi fida, (from *Ætius*). *Signor Bartolini.*
Fall'n is the Foe, (Chorus from *Judas Maccabæus*).

OVERTURE OF ARIADNE.

Alma del gran Pompeo, (from *J. Cæſar*). *Sig. Pacchierotti.*
Naſce al boſco, (from *Ætius*). *Sig. Taſcha.*
Io t'abbraccio, (Duetto from *Rodelinda*). *Mad. Mara* and *Sig. Bartolini.*

ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERTO.

Ah mio cor, (from *Alcina*). *Mad. Mara.*
Anthem—My heart is inditing.

The third day's performance was again in Weſtminſter-abbey; and was honoured, as before, with the Royal preſence.

Such general ſatisfaction was given by this uncommon exhibition, that a fourth performance was particularly ordered by his Majeſty; and a fifth (the Oratorio of the Meſſiah) was commanded by the Queen.

Various reports of the receipts at the Abbey and Pantheon having gone abroad, we are happy in the opportunity of ſatisfying ſuch as are curious to know the actual amount of what was received each day.

	Guineas.
Firſt day in the Abbey,	2825
Second day in the Pantheon,	1619
Third day in the Abbey,	3049
Fourth day in the Abbey,	1547
Fifth day in the Abbey,	2002
Two rehearſals,	800
In the whole,	11842

To this muſt be added a preſent of 500 l. from his Majeſty, and the profits ariſing from the ſale of the books of each day's performance, which may be eſtimated at five hundred guineas; ſo that the total produce will amount to almoſt thirteen thouſand pounds.

SCOTLAND.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth on Wedneſday April 21. by Lords Gardenſton and Braxfield.

Donald M'Grigor, indicted for ſheep-ſtealing, was, with the conſent of his Majeſty's advocate-depute, baniſhed Scotland for life.—Duncan Stewart, in South Drumlick, was tried for the murder of William M'Grigor, which happened in a ſcuffle between them, concerning the diviſion of a field of hay poſſeſſed by them. The pannel's plea was ſelf-defence; which being clearly proved, the jury found him not guilty, and he was aſſoilzied.—James Dalgleiſh, blackſmith at Balmblae, accuſed of robbing David Watterſon, on the road near Pitleſſie, of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſixpence, after knocking him down, was fugitated for not appearing.—Iſabel Sutherland was accuſed of ſeveral acts of theft from the houſe of Wemyſs, and ſundry others in Fife; and being found guilty, was ſentenced to be impriſoned till Sept. 3. then to be whipped through the ſtreets of Perth, and baniſhed Scotland for life.—Mary Norrie, accuſed of child-murder, having petitioned for baniſhment, was alſo baniſhed Scotland for life.—Archibald Stewart, late drummer in the 2d battalion of the 71ſt regiment, and Duncan Fraſer, late recruit in the 1ſt battalion of the 73d regiment, were accuſed of breaking into a ſhop in Dundee, in March laſt, and ſtealing 10 l. in bank notes, and 3 l. 8 s. 6 d. in gold and ſilver; but being found not guilty, they were acquitted.—Thomas Kid, James M'Grigor, Alexander Douglas, Janet Baird, and Margaret Lawrie, were accuſed of being concerned in a riot in Perth in October laſt, oppoſing the execution of a ſentence of the Court of Juſticiary, pronounced at laſt circuit. Janet Baird and Margaret Lawrie were found not guilty; and the others were ſentenced to be impriſoned in the tolbooth of Perth until the 1ſt of June.—David Grant in Balmeditty, John Aitkenhead weaver in Brechin, and John Black wright there, were accuſed of the crime of priſon-breaking; Black and Aitkenhead having been aſſiſtants in aiding Grant to eſcape from the priſon of Brechin, where he was impriſoned for civil debt. Grant and Aitkenhead were fugitated for non-compearance; and the jury having found Black guilty, but recommending

commending him to the clemency of the court, on account of his imbecility of mind, he was ſentenced to be impriſoned in the tolbooth till the 14th of May next.—George Small, tanner and glover in Montroſe, indicted for forging the ſtamp upon leather, in defrauding the revenue, was fugitate at laſt circuit for non compearance; being again indicted to ſtand trial at this circuit, he was found guilty, and ſentenced to be impriſoned till the 2d of Auguſt next, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life.—This ended the buſineſs at this place.

The Court was opened at Aberdeen on Monday the 26th by Lords Gardenſtone and Braxfield. Elſpeth Reid was accuſed of breaking into a houſe, and ſtealing therefrom ſeveral articles of women's apparel, a gold ring, and a pocket-book containing ſundry bills, &c. and being found guilty, was ſentenced to be hanged upon the 30th of July next. The execution of her ſentence was poſtponed to ſo late a day, that it might appear with certainty if ſhe was with child, ſhe having alledged that ſhe was three months advanced in her pregnancy.—Jean Craig, late in Huntly, was accuſed of ſtealing two webs of cloth, and ſundry articles of women's apparel, from the bleachfield belonging to Meſſ. Forſyth and Burnet of Huntly, and of being habite and repute a thief.—She had been twice before the Court for former thefts, and baniſhed Scotland for life; and being found guilty of the crime now charged againſt her, ſhe was ſentenced to be hanged on the 11th of June next.—Alexander Black, Robert Miln, James Williamſon, James Davidſon, Alexander Young, William Dun, and James Keith, were all indicted for deforcing officers of the revenue, and reſcuing from them a quantity of tobacco, which they had ſeized. Williamſon, Davidſon, and Young did not appear, and were fugitated; and it being apprehended there was not proof to convict Dun, Miln, and Keith, the diet againſt them was deſerted; and Black was baniſhed Scotland for life upon his own petition.—John Robertſon, John M'Intoſh, Alexander Garie, and William Gordon, all ſervants to Alexander Robertſon in Craigmills, were indicted for the ſame crime, committed at Portſoy, but were found not guilty, and diſmiſſed.—This ended the buſineſs at this place.

The Court was opened at Inverneſs, on Monday, May 3. by Lord Braxfield.

Ann M'Lean was accuſed of ſtealing two ſheep from George Denoon, tackſman of Ballachraggan. She confeſſed her crime, was found guilty, and baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.—Neil M'Kay, at Braegrudie, and Jean Sutherland his wife, were accuſed of ſtealing a cow from Alexander M'Kenzie, tackſman of Braegrudie; and they having alſo confeſſed, were found guilty, and baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.—Marjory M'Intoſh, daughter of John M'Intoſh, ſchoolmaſter at Glenglaſs, accuſed of child-murder, having petitioned for baniſhment, was baniſhed for life.—Thomas M'Donald, late ſervant to Meſſ. M'Intoſh, Young, and Co. tanners in Inverneſs, and John M'Leod, their apprentice, were accuſed of ſtealing a great number of hides from the tan-work of the company; and Donald M'Leod, reſidenter in Inverneſs, was accuſed of receiving and diſpoſing of the ſaid hides, knowing them to be ſtolen. Thomas M'Donald and John M'Leod confeſſed their crime; but Donald M'Leod, although he acknowledged having received about twenty hides from John M'Leod, denied his knowledge of their being ſtolen. Thomas M'Donald and John M'Leod were therefore found guilty; but the libel was found not proven as to Donald M'Leod, who was therefore diſmiſſed; and the other two were ſentenced to be whipped, and baniſhed forth of Scotland for life.—John Gray, tenant in Envaſhey, was accuſed of ſtealing a ſheep from John Roſe, alias Siddera, in Dalvochbeg, in the pariſh of Rogart; and having alſo confeſſed, was found guilty, and ſentenced to one month's impriſonment.—This cloſes the Northern Circuit.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Ayr, April 30. by Lord Kennet. James Merrie, alias M'Merrie, alias M'Murray, James Green, and Robert Maſon, accuſed of ſtealing a parcel of ſilk handkerchiefs from a ſhop in Kilmarnock, acknowledged their guilt, and ſubmitted themſelves to the Court. They received ſentence, to be impriſoned for a month, then to be whipped, and afterwards to be ſet at liberty. They were all boys under eighteen years of age.—William Hunter, blackſmith at Stevenſton, was tried for the crime of firing at, and wounding two perſons with a loaded gun. The Jury returned their verdict, finding

finding the libel not proven; on which he was aſſoilzied, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—This ended the criminal buſineſs here.

The Court was opened at Dumfries on Wedneſday, May 5. by Lord Henderland. John Lyprick, alias Leyprick, was tried for ſheepſtealing. The Jury returned a ſpecial verdict, upon adviſing which, Lord Henderland has taken it to report to the High Court of Juſticiary.—This was the only criminal buſineſs here.

The Court was opened at Jedburgh, May 11. by Lord Henderland. There was no buſineſs to come before the Court. This ends the Southern circuit.

The Court was opened at Stirling, May 1. by Lord Hailes.—Marjory Charles, indicted for child-murder, was, upon her own petition, with conſent of his Majeſty's Advocate-depute, baniſhed Scotland for life.—Andrew Balfour was indicted for horſe-ſtealing. The diet againſt him was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*; but as ſeveral circumſtances occurred tending more effectually to eſtabliſh his guilt, warrant was granted for his recommitment to priſon, in order that he may be ſerved with a new indictment to ſtand trial for the ſame crime.——There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

The Court was opened at Inverary, upon Thurſday, May 6. by Lord Hailes. Mary Kilpatrick, accuſed of child-murder, and Robert Hamilton ſenior, tenant in Corry, indicted for the murdering with a muck-grape William Stewart conſtable, in the exerciſe of his office, when executing a poinding of Hamilton's effects, were fugitate for non-appearance.—There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

Wedneſday, May 12. the Court was opened at Glaſgow by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Hailes.—Archibald Jervis, and James Jack, ſtocking-weaver, lately recruits in the firſt regiment of foot, were accuſed of robbing William Barclay, ſchoolmaſter at Calder Kirk. Jervis was fugitated for non-compearance. The jury upon Jack returned a verdict, unanimouſly finding him *guilty* art and part of the robbery libelled; but, on account of his ingenuous confeſſion before the magiſtrates, they unanimouſly recommended him as a proper object of mercy. Upon returning the verdict, the counſel for the pannel moved an arreſt of judgement, That there was a perſon of the name of Roberton who made one of the jury who returned their verdict, but was not one of the jury incloſed upon the trial, his name in the liſt of jurors ſerved upon him being Robertſon. The Court repelled the objection, and ſentenced the pannel to be hanged at Glaſgow the 2d of July next.—Hugh Anderſon, late wright in Glaſgow, was accuſed of houſebreaking and theft, in the houſes of Archibald Browning in Shieldburn, and James Watſon in Greenridge, in the pariſh of Kilbride; alſo habite and repute a thief. The jury returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the firſt article of the libel *not proven*; but found it *proven*, that the pannel, theftuouſly and violently, entered into the houſe of James Watſon. He was ſentenced to be impriſoned till the 2d of June next, then to be whipped through the ſtreets of Glaſgow, and baniſhed Scotland for life.——William Bread, late ſoldier in the 96th regiment of foot, accuſed of having ſtolen ſome cloaths and meal out of the ſhop of John Brown, tailor in Glaſgow, on the 6th of December laſt; and upon the ſame night of aſſaulting John Young, cabinet-maker in Glaſgow, in the Gallowgate, and following him to his houſe in Bell's wynd, where he lived, and there threw him down, and robbed him of ſome ſilver and halfpence. The jury returned their verdict, finding, that he was *guilty* art and part of the acts of robbery and theft libelled.—He was ſentenced to be impriſoned till the 2d of June next, then to be whipped through the ſtreets of Glaſgow, and afterwards baniſhed Scotland for life.—William Steven ſenior, and William Steven junior, and David Steven, both his ſons, were charged with being guilty, art and part, of forging the Aberdeen bank-notes, or uttering forged notes, knowing them to be ſuch; when his Majeſty's Advocate-depute, in reſpect Thomas Morton, a principal evidence, who was in Ireland, had not come over, deſerted the diet againſt them *pro loco et tempore*; upon which they were diſmiſſed from the bar, they having run their letters, which were out the next day; but the ſaid William Stevens, ſenior and junior, were recommitted to priſon, upon the application of his Majeſty's Advocate-depute, charging them as being guilty of ſtealing cloth from a bleachfield.—Jean Lindſay was tried for theft and receipt of theft, by ſtealing or receiving ſeveral articles belonging to Henrietta Macintoſh, and being a perſon of bad

bad fame and character, and habite and repute a thief. Upon her petitioning, ſhe was baniſhed Scotland for life. — There was then exhibited a libel at the inſtance of Hugh Gammell and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, with concurrence of the King's Advocate, againſt Robert Hart, writer in Dumbarton, Robert Lindſay, meſſenger there, and others, alledging them to be guilty actors, or art and part, of ſtoutrief and robbery, or the preventing the officers of the law from executing a poinding. The Court found, that the action reſolved into a competition of rights between two poinders, and diſmiſſed the ſame as incompetent, inconcluſive, and oppreſſive, and found Mr Gammell liable in 25 l. of expences. —The Court next determined three appeals, one from a ſentence of the ſheriff of Dumbarton, another from the magiſtrates of Dumbarton, and the third from a ſentence of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow. ——This finiſhes the Weſtern circuit.

On Saturday, May 8. the election of Sixteen Scots Peers to ſit in parliament, came on at Holyroodhouſe; when the following were choſen

Peers choſen	*N° of votes*	*Unſucceſsful.*	*N° of votes.*
D. of Queenſberry	42	Earl of Glencairn	18
Mar. of Lothian	38	Kelly	19
Earl of Morton	38	Lauderdale	26
Eglintoune	41	Dumfries	34
Caſſillis	43	Marchmont	37
* Moray	42	Roſeberrie	34
Abercorn	44	Selkirk	36
Galloway	39	Dyſart	9
Dalhouſie	48	Lord Salton	15
* Breadalbane	41	Cathcart	30
* Balcarras	39	Kinnaird	36
Aberdeen	39	Cranſton	30
Dunmore	39		
* Hopetoun	42		
Viſcount Stormont	48		
* Lord Elphinſton	41		

Thoſe marked thus * are new elected, in room of the Dukes of Gordon and Athol, the Earls of Glencairn, Lauderdale, Marchmont, and Roſeberrie.

The number of Peers preſent was 40; Proxies, 6; Signed Liſts, 17.

A proteſt was entered by Lord Lauderdale againſt the vote of the Earl of Moray, his Lordſhip being, as was alledged, neither heir male to the title, nor heir in line. The Earl roſe, and informed the Peers, that the night preceding he had been appriſed that ſuch a meaſure was to be adopted, and he was exceedingly ready to meet the accuſation in a proper court of law; but unleſs it was in form to take any notice of the proteſt before ſo auguſt an aſſembly, he begged leave to decline it. Lord Lauderdale replied, That he did not wiſh to take up any of their Lordſhips time on the ſubject. It was ſufficient to ſay, that the objection would be ſtated before the Houſe of Lords, where probably it might have ſome weight, and poſſibly none at all. A proteſt was alſo entered by Sir Walter Montgomery Cuningham, claiming to be inrolled as Lord Lyle, in the right of John Lord Lyle, who laſt ſat in the Scots parliament; and afterwards, when the votes were collecting, he entered another proteſt, in which he enumerated the liſt of the Lords for whom he voted; taking inſtruments in the clerk's hands, that his ſuffrage was as valid as any Lord preſent. Lord Salton proteſted againſt Lord Lyle (if found to be a Lord) taking precedency of him in the roll; to which Lord Cathcart adhered; and Lord Cathcart, in his turn, entered a ſimilar proteſt reſpecting rank againſt Lord Salton.

" *Simbiſter in Shetland, April* 20. We had here a moſt ſingular appearance on the 16th current. About twelve o'clock we obſerved a double circle round the ſun; the two circles coincided above the ſun, and were very luminous, ſo as to dazzle the eyes; the greater circle was alſo very luminous in the lower part, ſo as almoſt to equal the brightneſs of the ſun itſelf. In the S. E. and S. W. quarters, parts of two rainbows became viſible; had each of them been complete, they would have terminated in the N. E. and N. W. quarters. In the north part of the hemiſphere, about 60 degrees above the horizon, and directly oppoſite to the ſun, there appeared a luminous point, which ſoon extended, and became three circles, interſecting each other; one of theſe was quite complete, and terminated in the body of the ſun, paſſing through the circles formerly mentioned, which ſurrounded the ſun, and was there very luminous; the other two were only parts of circles, about 90 degrees of the one and 60 of the other appearing. Had they been complete, they would have touched the horizon, one in the eaſt, and the other in the weſt. Theſe were of a bright white, and about the breadth of a rainbow. Theſe appearances continued for about an hour, the day ſerene and calm, ſky very clear, the thermometer

mometer about 55 degrees in the shade.

Aberdeen, May 10. Upon Thursday last week, in the forenoon, there appeared at Ellon, something very uncommon, at least in this country. About eleven o'clock, there was observed, to the eastward, something like the smoke that arises from a whin bush or wet straw when set on fire, and seemed to issue from a black thick cloud; one side of which, a column of seeming smoke, appeared as if it ascended, and the other side of it, as if it descended, and sometimes the whole column seemed to move round. Soon after, there was seen, a little below the town of Ellon, upon the river and some of the grounds adjacent, a greyish-coloured vapour, which moved up the river, the water of which, at the surface, was whirled about, and is said to have been raised sometimes to a considerable height; at which time there was heard an uncommon noise, which, at first, was thought to be thunder, but it seems plain it was not; for the sound was quite different from the sound of thunder; and it did not intermit, but continued equally the same, till it ceased altogether, which happened about two or three minutes after it was first heard. Whether this noise was occasioned by the vapour, or by the approach of a very heavy shower of uncommonly large hail, seems to be uncertain. The greyish-coloured vapour moved up the river, whirling, or at least ruffling, the surface of the water. When it came a little below the place where the ferry-boat passes, it appeared, on the south bank, in the form of a cone, and was seen to move round rapidly, for a little; and about the same time, one of the ferry-boats, it is said, was whirled about again and again; and in a little after, it disappeared, and was not seen any more by the people about Ellon. No hurt was done to trees, nor any thing else, as has been reported. Some say, that, while the vapour was moving up the river and its banks, they felt the smell of sulphur; but others, who were equally near, say, that they felt no such smell."

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met, at Edinburgh, on Thursday, May 20. [vol. 45. p. 334.].—After a sermon in the High Church, from Ps. cxxxvii. 5. 6. by the Rev. Dr Grieve of Dalkeith, the late moderator, the members convened in the assembly-house.—Dr Grieve informed the house, that two very respectable members had set up as candidates to succeed him, viz. the Rev. Dr Dryfdale of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Dr Macfarlane of Canongate.

Dr Henry of Edinburgh rose, and, in a speech of considerable length, endeavoured to impress the Assembly with the idea that Dr Dryfdale was ineligible, as Speaker, being one of the principal clerks of the Church. He spoke in terms of the highest personal friendship for his copresbyter; but declared, that whatever his feelings might be with respect to an individual, he felt more for the forms and honour of the constitution. Having enlarged on this topic, the Reverend gentleman admitted, that one precedent existed favourable to the wishes of Dr Dryfdale, which was, that of Dr Wishart (joint principal clerk) being chosen moderator many years ago; but as that only was to be found, he contended, that a single exception from a general rule, in place of detracting from its weight, added strength to its justice. Dr Henry now threw the matter into a different light, and argued the impropriety of electing any person to be moderator a second time. He allowed that such a practice had formerly obtained, but averred, that it was now gone into desuetude, and most universally reprobated, not only on account of a seeming monopoly, but as a fatal blow to laudable ambition among the younger members. "Dr Dryfdale," said he, "Sir, sat in your chair in 1773; and it is no reflection against him, though he should never occupy it in that capacity again. Why then hang out the signal of distress, as if the Church of Scotland is in penury of a proper moderator? Sir, she has few honours to bestow, and of these she ought to be frugal. When the concert took place, of reinstating my neighbour in your chair, I know not; but it would appear, its supporters had harboured very gloomy notions of the present convocation, and been suspicious that not a single new member would appear worthy to possess it. The complexion of the House to-day presents a more grateful aspect. I see with pleasure a groupe of young gentlemen on each side of the throne, worthy of every token of esteem we can bestow; and while such acquisitions are to be found, I can never agree to a repetition of the most signal mark of approbation it is in our power to confer. Not one clergyman of our Church, now alive, ever

enjoyed the double honour! By an eaſy and natural tranſition, Dr Henry then called the attention of the Houſe to the other candidate, Dr Macfarlane, on which he beſtowed many eulogiums. In any other conteſt, ſaid he, than the preſent, his name would be ſufficient to inſure him ſucceſs; and, if he is called to preſide here, I am perſuaded he will fill the ſtation with as much dignity as you, Sir; and I cannot pay him a higher compliment."

Dr Henry was proceeding, when he was called to order by Profeſſor Hill of St Andrew's, who, in a few words, pointed out the abſurdity of ſuch a converſation, and to what length it might be protracted. If, ſaid the learned Profeſſor, the Rev. and Hon. Members think any ſolid objection lies againſt my worthy friend holding the chair, they will teſtify it by their votes. That, and that only, is the method of taking the ſenſe of the Houſe.

Mr Chieſly at Corſtorphon followed Profeſſor Hill on the ſame grounds.

The majority of votes were in favour of Dr Dryſdale; upon which he was choſen moderator. But a proteſt was entered againſt the election.

Dr Macknight was appointed clerk to the Aſſembly *pro tempore*, in place of Dr Wiſhart, who begged the indulgence of the houſe on account of his age and infirmities.

David Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, after preſenting his commiſſion, and the warrant for payment of 1000 l. royal bounty, addreſſed the Aſſembly in a ſpeech from the throne; to which a ſuitable return was made by the moderator.

May 21. The Aſſembly appointed the following gentlemen to preach before the Commiſſioner, viz. The Rev. Mr Douglas at Galaſhiels, on Sunday the 23d, in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Bonar of Glaſgow in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr Moriſon at Caniſby, on Sunday the 30th, in the forenoon, and the Rev. Mr Burn at Minto, in the afternoon.

Saturday, May 22. The committee appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, having preſented a copy, the ſame was approved of by the Aſſembly; and at their requeſt tranſmitted by the Commiſſioner. The addreſs appeared in the London Gazette of May 29. and is as follows.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Miniſters and Elders met together in the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, beg leave, with all humility and reſpect, to approach your Majeſty's throne, and, with that affection which we owe to our gracious Sovereign, to aſſure your Majeſty of our ſincere and inviolable attachment to your royal perſon, family, and government.

Senſible of the many ineſtimable bleſſings which theſe kingdoms, and this Church in particular, derive from the beneficent reign of a Prince, who is ſo juſtly eſteemed as the affectionate father of his people, we feel ourſelves deeply intereſted in every event which is conducive to the proſperity and happineſs of your Majeſty's family. While we rejoice in ſuch events as contributing to your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity, we are at the ſame time convinced, that they afford additional ſecurity to thoſe privileges, both ſacred and civil, which this nation have had the happineſs to enjoy under the auſpicious government of your Majeſty, and of your illuſtrious anceſtors.

Animated by theſe ſentiments, we do, with the moſt cordial ſatisfaction, and with the moſt devout gratitude to Almighty God, the Sovereign Diſpoſer of all events, congratulate your Majeſty, that ſince the meeting of the laſt General Aſſembly, God, in his kind providence, hath been pleaſed to add to your Majeſty's family by the birth of another princeſs; and to gratify the ardent wiſhes of all your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, by the happy recovery of your royal conſort, our moſt gracious Queen, from her late indiſpoſition.

That God may be graciouſly pleaſed to preſerve your Majeſty's moſt valuable life for a bleſſing to your kingdom and people; that he may take under his merciful protection our moſt gracious Queen, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and all your royal family; that the deſcendents of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe may ſit on the Britiſh throne, and be eminent protectors of the liberties of all your Majeſty's dominions, to the lateſt poſterity; and that your Majeſty, after a long, a glorious, and a happy reign, over a free and faithful people, may, at laſt, through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, be rewarded with a crown of immortal glory in the kingdom of Heaven, are and ever

ever ſhall be the moſt fervent prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

JOHN DRYSDALE, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 22. 1784.

The Aſſembly then entered on the conſideration of an appeal from a ſentence of the ſynod of Roſs. They gave leave to the preſbytery of Tain, to take on trials and licence Mr James Dallas, ſtudent in divinity. Mr Daniel Roſe, miniſter of Dingwall, appeared for the appellants; and Mr Alexander Wood, miniſter of Roſemarky, for the ſynod. Parties being fully heard at the bar, it appeared they had no object in view, but to get the meaning of the act 1782, concerning the qualifications neceſſary in ſuch as are to be admitted on trials by preſbyteries, preciſely explained and aſcertained. The Aſſembly conſidered the matter as of great importance, and thought it was a cauſe well worthy of a full diſcuſſion; and, after reaſoning at conſiderable length on the ſubject, they unanimouſly reverſed the ſentence of the ſynod of Roſs, and forbade the preſbytery of Tain to proceed in taking Mr Dallas on trial, both becauſe he did not reſide in their bounds, and becauſe he neither gave *cloſe* attendance on the hall for four years, nor did a term of ſix years elapſe from the time of his being enrolled by the preſbytery as a ſtudent of divinity.

Monday, May 24. An overture from the ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr, complaining of the grievances of patronage, and praying that the Aſſembly would apply to parliament for a revival of the act 1690, with ſuch alterations as they might ſuggeſt, was read. It was moved by Dr Grieve, that, as the overtures were of great importance, an early day ſhould be appointed for conſidering them; he therefore propoſed the next day (Tueſday). This was oppoſed by Dr Henry, Mr Bryce Johnſton, &c. who inſiſted that they ſhould lie on the table at leaſt one day before any diet could be fixed for diſcuſſing them. This occaſioned ſome debate, but it carried to proceed on the morrow by a majority of 38.

Tueſday, May 25. The Aſſembly proceeded to conſider the overtures from the ſynods of Glaſgow and Ayr, and of Perth and Stirling, relating to the repeal of the law of patronage, &c. and after a long debate, in which little new argument was advanced, the following motion was made by Mr Solicitor Dundas, and ſeconded by Mr Chieſly of Corſtorphine, "to reject theſe overtures as inexpedient, ill founded, and dangerous to the peace and welfare of this Church." Another motion was made by Dr M'Farlane, which was in ſubſtance, to conſult the landed intereſt upon the overtures, &c. And it being agreed to put the matter to a vote, the aſſembly, after reaſoning on the ſtate of the vote, agreed that it ſhould be *Reject*, or *Not*; againſt which ſtate of the vote Mr Bryce Johnſton proteſted, in his own name, and in name of all thoſe who ſhould adhere to him; and the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried, by a majority of 90, *Reject*.

The principal ſpeakers in favour of the overtures, or againſt patronage, were the Rev. Dr Henry, Mr Bryce Johnſton at Holywood, Mr Duff at Tippermuir, Mr Dun at Auchinleck, Dr M'Farlane, Canongate, Mr Lapſley at Campſie, &c. —Againſt them, or in ſupport of the law, the Rev. Dr Carlyle, Profeſſor Geo. Hill, Dr Gerard at Aberdeen, Dr Grieve, Mr Chieſly, Mr Douglas at Galaſhiels, Mr Solicitor Dundas, and Mr Alexander Ferguſſon of Craigdarroch, &c.

Wedneſday, May 26. The Aſſembly, agreeably to their reſolution of yeſterday, proceeded to conſider the overtures from the ſynods of Aberdeen, and of Angus and Mearns, the purport of which were, that the law of patronage, as it preſently ſtands, by the 12th of Queen Anne, ought to be continued, and the act 1690 ſhould not be revived. The overtures being read, together with the reaſons of diſſent and complaint by Mr John Biſſet, it was moved by Prof. Hill of St Andrew's, and ſeconded, "That the Aſſembly give the following deliverance upon the above overtures. The General Aſſembly having conſidered the overtures from the ſynod of Aberdeen, and the ſynod of Angus and Mearns, do reſolve, that it does not appear to this Aſſembly, that there is any reaſon for an innovation being made in the mode of ſettling vacant pariſhes." Another motion was made by Mr Bryce Johnſton, and ſeconded, "That the overtures be rejected, without aſſigning any reaſon." After ſome reaſoning among the members, the

the vote was put, to approve of the firſt motion, or reject the overtures; and the roll being called, and votes marked, there appeared for the *firſt motion*, 108, for *rejecting*, 77, majority 31. Againſt which ſentence Mr Bryce Johnſton diſſented in his own name, and of all who ſhould adhere to him, who are allowed to do ſo to-morrow.

A motion was afterwards made by Alexander Ferguſſon of Craigdarroch, Eſq; Advocate, "That in the inſtructions to be given to the commiſſion to be appointed by this Aſſembly, the article which requires the commiſſion to apply to parliament, at a convenient ſeaſon, for deliverance from the grievance of patronage, be left out of ſaid inſtructions." After reaſoning upon this motion, the aſſembly adopted it without a vote, and appointed accordingly.

Thurſday, May 27. The Aſſembly took up the cauſe of the pariſh of Moy. Mr James M'Intoſh, miniſter of that pariſh, had been libelled by his pariſhioners for committing fornication with Barbara Main, his maid-ſervant; and the preſbytery of Inverneſs, after leading a proof, pronounced a ſentence of depoſition againſt him. This ſentence was brought by appeal before the ſynod of Moray, who, in place of giving a deciſion upon it, entered into a ſhameful tranſaction with Mr M'Intoſh, which came before the Aſſembly in May 1782, when we had occaſion to explain it. The cauſe was again brought before laſt aſſembly, when the following judgement was pronounced: "Not being ripe to give judgement in the cauſe, remit to the preſbytery of Inverneſs to take ſuch methods as the laws of the church provide for examining witneſſes, and particularly Barbara Main, and the perſons mentioned in her declaration," &c. Theſe people were accordingly examined, and the preſbytery reported the proof to this Aſſembly —— After hearing Mr Robert Corbet for the proſecutors, the procurator was of opinion, the Aſſembly being only a court of review, could not proceed in the cauſe, as the preſbytery had given no judgement upon it. After ſome converſation on this point, it was agreed, without a vote, to remit the cauſe to the preſbytery of Inverneſs, who are to allow Mr M'Intoſh an exculpatory proof upon the additional evidence, and then to give judgement on the whole cauſe. Counſel for the proſecution, Mr Robert Corbet; for Mr Macintoſh, Mr William Stewart.

Friday, May 28. The Aſſembly heard an appeal from a ſentence of the preſbytery of Lochmaben. Dr William Bryden, miniſter of Dalton, was accuſed by his pariſhioners of adultery with Anne Dalziel, and a libel was given in to the preſbytery, which they found relevant, and examined ſeveral witneſſes in ſupport of it.—Anne Dalziel emitted a declaration before the preſbytery; the proſecutors inſiſted ſhe ſhould be put upon oath, which the preſbytery refuſed. This was the firſt point appealed. The Aſſembly, in regard there are facts and circumſtances in Anne Dalziel's declaration contradicted by the other witneſſes, refuſe to admit her to be examined upon oath; and decern accordingly. The next point was objections to two witneſſes, on account of their being related to the proſecutors. The aſſembly repelled the objections, and allowed the witneſſes to be examined, *cum nota*.

Saturday, May 29. The Aſſembly unanimouſly confirmed the appointment of the Rev. Dr Macknight, and Sir Harry Moncrieffe, to the office of Joint Collectors of the Widows Fund.

Paſſed an interim act, empowering ordained aſſiſtants to ſit and vote in church-courts, in the abſence of the pariſh miniſters.

A long converſation then took place on granting of licences for marriage.—It appeared that two perſons, who had been refuſed a licence from the members of the preſbytery of Perth, and who, there was reaſon to believe, were neither of them at liberty to marry, had come to Edinburgh, where the ſeſſion-clerk granted them a certificate, declaring them free and duly proclaimed, upon which they were actually married.—— The Aſſembly appointed the procurator to enquire into the circumſtances of the particular caſe which was under the conſideration of the committee, and if he finds them ſuch as to warrant a proſecution of the ſeſſion-clerk of Edinburgh, that he be authoriſed to carry on a proceſs before the competent courts againſt the ſaid ſeſſion-clerk; and likewiſe ordered the clerk in future to give a note of the names of ſuch people as demand certificates, to the miniſters of the pariſh where they reſide, before the proclamation takes place.

Monday, May 31. The report from the committee appointed to endeavour to obtain an exemption from the window

and

and house duties for the clergy in Scotland being read, it appeared that the Board of Treasury had sent an order to the Exchequer to authorise such exemption. The thanks of the house were ordered to be transmitted to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas of Melville, and Mr Ludovick Grant, writer in Edinburgh.

The Assembly afterwards heard counsel in the cause relative to the settlement of the parish of Cathcart. As this cause is somewhat singular, we shall state the particulars of it:

Some time ago the parish of Cathcart became vacant, and Colin Rae, Esq; of Little Govan, the undoubted patron, proposed to supply the vacancy by presenting a very respectable young man, with whom he had been much connected; but finding that he would not be generally acceptable to the people, he generously gave up the design, and a very popular minister was proposed, who was also rejected by the people. Still, however, desirous to please them if possible, Mr Rae having advised with a very popular clergyman in the neighbourhood, resolved to propose Mr Buchanan of Lesmahago, as one who promised to be universally acceptable. Mr Rae sent for seven men who had been formerly deputed to him by the people; he informed them of his design to present Mr Buchanan, which they unanimously approved of, and highly applauded. Mr Rae, however, desired them to converse with their neighbours, and send him word that evening or early next morning, if they should change their mind; and having read to them the copy of a letter which he meant to send to the heritors, and told them he would send it off next morning, if he did not hear from them that evening, or early in the morning. Accordingly he sent off the letters; and about eleven o'clock, after the letters were dispatched, the above persons sent word that they had changed their mind. Mr Rae not then having it in his power to gratify them any further, presented Mr Buchanan, who, upon the moderation of a call, was chosen by fourteen of the most respectable heritors of the parish, making a clear majority of the conjunct body of heritors and elders, and possessing almost the whole valued rent; besides which, there was a concurrence of a considerable number of the heads of families. Notwithstanding of all which, the synod of Glasgow refused to sustain even this call, and obliged the patron to appeal to the General Assembly.

The Assembly reversed the sentence of the synod of Glasgow, and ordered them to proceed in the settlement with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the church.

The cause of Mr Maclaggan of Melrose was remitted to the commission, as was also Mr Fortune's cause. The Assembly referred all other causes, not discussed by them, to their commission, with power to determine the same. An overture from the synod of Perth and Stirling concerning parochial schoolmasters being read, it was moved, that the Assembly declare the parochial schoolmasters are a body of men who have been highly useful in diffusing knowledge and learning among the people of Scotland; and that, in the opinion of the Assembly, their present provision for maintenance is generally too small, and therefore think they deserve farther encouragement from the public. The Assembly having considered the above motion, did agree unanimously thereto.

The Assembly was then dissolved by his Grace the Commissioner, and the next Assembly appointed to be held, in the same place, upon Thursday the 19th of May 1785.

An advertisement to the following purport appeared in the Edinburgh papers, dated, General Post-office, May 26.

——" Notice was given by a former advertisement from this office, That the packet-postage of 1 s. for a single letter, and so in proportion, between London and New York, might or not be paid beforehand: but difficulties having arisen in the collection of the packet-postage in North America, it now becomes necessary to inform the public, that both the inland and packet-postage on all letters from any part of Great Britain or Ireland for North America, which are forwarded from London on the first Wednesday of every month, must absolutely be paid quite to New York, and also to Halifax, without which they must be opened, and returned to the writers.

By order of the Postmaster-General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

May 27. At London, Sir Archibald Murray, Bt, of Blackbarony, to Miſs Barry, of London.

29. At London, Robert Hamilton Buchanan, Eſq; to Miſs Tinker, daughter of the late Com. Tinker.

BIRTHS.

Copenhagen, May 2. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Sophia Frederica, conſort to Prince Frederick of Denmark, of a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir David Carnegy of Southeſk, of two daughters.

DEATHS.

April 9 At Madeira, Mr Robert Erſkine younger of Carnock, only ſon of Dr John Erſkine, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh.

15. At Bedlay, Lanerkſhire, Mrs Jean Hamilton, widow of James Roberton of Bedlay, Eſq;

30. At his caſtle of Heck, his Serene Highneſs the Prince-Biſhop of Liege, of a fit of apoplexy, in the 65th year of his age.

At Dublin, within a few hours of each other, Mr and Mrs Sharp, who were born on the 1ſt of April 1673, married on the 1ſt of April 1693; had their firſt daughter Maria on the 1ſt of April 1694, their firſt ſon on the 1ſt of April 1695, their ſecond ſon on the 2d of April 1696, and their third ſon on the 1ſt of April 1723; the which iſſue, male and female, are now living all at London-derry in the north of Ireland. Maria was married at 18, on the 1ſt of April, and what is remarkable, had a ſon born on the 1ſt of April following, James Witham Montgomery, now in a high poſt under the American Congreſs. It may be ſaid of the old couple,

"*No age, no enjoyment, their dotage withdrew,*
For the longer they liv'd, ſtill the fonder they grew."

May 9 At Spottiſwoode, Mrs Spottiſwoode of Spottiſwoode.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod of Cadboll.

14. At his houſe in Caithneſs, John Sutherland of Swinzie, Eſq;

18. At Belfield, near Cupar Fife, Miſs Anne Morriſon, youngeſt daughter of James Morriſon of Naughton, Eſq;

At Shipham, Somerſetſhire, Mr George Day, of that place, aged 87. Mrs Day, his widow, is in her 83d year, and notwithſtanding they had lived upwards of 60 years together man and wife, had eight children, kept apprentices, journeymen, &c. there was not a funeral from their houſe for the above ſpace of time. Mr Day left behind him 32 grandchildren, and 12 great grandchildren.

23. At Edinburgh, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs Margaret Douglas, relict of Adam Smith, judge-advocate for Scotland, and comptroller of the cuſtoms at Kirkaldy.

24. In the pariſh of Currie, near Edinburgh, Eliſabeth Jack aged 105. She was able to walk about two days before, and retained her ſenſes till within a few hours of her death; but, what is exceedingly remarkable, a new ſet of teeth grew up only about three years ago.

24. Mrs Euphame Muir, ſpouſe to Mr Andrew Hunter merchant in Leith.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Kinloch, daughter of the deceaſed Dr John Kinloch of Claſhbinny, and wife of Mr William Reoch, late cabinet-maker in Edinburgh

Prices of grain at Haddington, June 4.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	22s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Bear,	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Oats,	15s. 6d.	14s. 9d.	14s. 0d.
Peaſe,	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	14s. 0d.

Edinburgh, June 8. 1784. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in May.

Males 27 } 68. Decreaſed 8.
Females 41 }

AGE.			N°	DISEASES, &c.		N°
Under			21	Aged	—	8
Between	2	& 5	10	Apoplexy	—	1
	5	& 10	4	Bowelhive	—	3
	10	& 20	5	Chincough	—	2
	20	& 30	3	Conſumption	—	20
	30	& 40	4	Dropſy	—	1
	40	& 50	5	Fever	—	14
	50	& 60	4	Meaſels	—	3
	60	& 70	5	Rupture	—	1
	70	& 80	4	Smallpox	—	6
	80	& 90	2	Stillborn	—	2
	90	& 100	1	Suddenly	—	2
				Teething	—	5

PRICES OF STOCKS, May 11.

Bank Stock, 116 1 4th.
3 per cent. red. 57 7 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 58 1 half a 5 8ths.
4 per cent Conſ. 74 5 8ths.
Long ann. 17 5 8ths.
Short ann. 1778, 12 3 4ths.
India bonds, 11 s. diſc.
New ann. 57 3 4ths.
Navy Bills, 14 diſc.

May 28.

Bank Stock, 115.
3 per cent. red. 57 3 8ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 57 5 8ths a 58.
4 per cent Conſ. 74 1 half.
Long ann. 17 5 8ths.
Short ann. 1778, 12 5 8ths.
India ſtock, 122 3 4ths.
India bonds, 13 s. diſc.
Navy Bills, 17 diſc.